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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1862.

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburgh. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an intrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, reported, in answer to a Senate resolution of the 18th inst., calling on that Committee to inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, Va., and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault, that they had proceeded to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and taken the depositions of Major-Generals BURNSIDE, SUMNER, FRANKLIN and HOOKER, and Brigadier-Generals WOODBURY and HAUPT, and on their return to Washington, that of Major-General HALLECK and Brigadier-General MEIGS. All the facts relating to the movements of the army under Gen. BURNSIDE, the forwarding of pontoons and supplies, the recent battle at Fredericksburgh, are so fully and clearly stated in the depositions herewith submitted, that the Committee report the testimony without comment.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S TESTIMONY.

Major-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, sworn by the Chairman.

Question—You have seen the resolution of the Senate under which this Committee is now acting; will you now go on, and in your own way, without questioning, give such accounts of the matters embraced in that resolution as you may consider necessary and proper?

Answer—In order that the whole matter may be entirely understood, it may be well to go back a little.

Q.—Very well; make your statement in your own way.

A.—When, after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McCLELLAN decided to cross the Potomac, I said to him that in my opinion he would never be able to take this army on that route beyond the Rappahannock unless he succeeded in fighting the enemy at some place on this side; that if he proposed to go to Richmond by land, he would have to go by way of Fredericksburgh, and in that he partially agreed with me. After we had started we had another conversation on that subject, and several other officers were present. On the 6th of November, after this conversation, General McCLELLAN gave an order to Captain DRUM, his Chief Engineer, to have all the pontoon bridges at Berlin, and in that neighborhood, that could be spared, taken up and sent down to Washington, with a view of getting them down to this town in case he decided to go by way of Fredericksburgh. The letter conveying that order was written on the 6th of November, but, as I understand, was not received until the 12th of November. On the 7th or 8th of November, I received an order from the President of the United States, directing me to take command of the Army of the Potomac, and also a copy of the order relieving Gen. McCLELLAN from that command. This order was conveyed to me by Gen. BUCKINGHAM, who was attached to the War Department. After getting over my surprise, I told BUCKINGHAM that it was a matter that required very serious thought; that I did not want the command; that it had been offered to me twice before, and that I did not feel I could take it. I counseled with two of my Staff officers in regard to it, for, I should think, an hour and a half. They urged upon me that I had no right, as a soldier, to disobey the order, and that I had already expressed to the Government my unwillingness to take the command. I told them what my views were with reference to my ability to exercise such a command, which views were those I had always unreservedly expressed, that I was not competent to command such a large army as this. I had said the same over and over again to the President and Secretary of War, and also that if matters could be satisfactorily arranged with Gen. McCLELLAN, I thought that he could command the Army of the Potomac better than any other General in it; but they had studied the subject more than I had, and knew more about their obligations to Gen. McCLELLAN than I did. There had been some conversation with regard to the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN when he was bringing away his army from before Richmond. The first of these conversations with the President and Secretary of War occurred at that time, and then after Gen. McCLELLAN had got back to Washington, and before the commencement of the Maryland campaign, there was another conversation of the same kind, and on both of these occasions I expressed to the President the opinion that I did not think there was any one who could do as much with that army as Gen. McCLELLAN could, if matters would be so arranged as to remove their objections to him. After I had conversed with my staff officers I went to see Gen. McCLELLAN himself, and he agreed with us that this was an order which I, as a soldier, had to obey. He said that he could not retain the command, for he, as a soldier, would have to obey the order directing him to give up that command. In the midst of a violent snow storm, with the army in a position that I knew but little of—I had previously commanded but one corps, upon the extreme right, and had been upon the extreme right and in the advance since that campaign had begun—I probably knew less than any other Corps Commander of the positions and relative strength of the several corps of the army. Gen. McCLELLAN remained some two or three days to arrange his affairs, and came with me as far as Warrenton, and then left, having given me all the information he could in reference to the army.

Gen. HALLECK came down to see me on the 11th of November. On the 9th I made out a plan of operations, in accordance with the order of Gen. HALLECK, which directed me not only to take command, but also to state what I proposed to do with it. That plan I wrote on the morning of the 9th of November, and sent it by special messenger to Washington. I can furnish the Committee a copy of that plan if they desire it. I do not have it here now.

Q.—State the substance of it, if you please. That may do as well.

A.—I stated, in substance, that I thought it advisable to concentrate the army in the neighborhood of Warrenton, to make a small movement across the Rappahannock as a feint, with a view to divert the attention of the enemy, and lead them to believe we were going to move in the direction of Gordonsville, and then to make a rapid movement of the whole army to Fredericksburgh, on this side of the Rappahannock. As my reasons for that, I stated that the further we got into the interior of Virginia the larger would be our line of communications, and the greater would be the difficulty we would have in keeping them open, as the enemy had upon our right flank a corps that at almost any time could, by a rapid movement, seriously embarrass us. If we were caught by the elements so far from our base of supplies, and at the same time in the enemy's country, where they had means of getting information that we had not, it might, I thought, prove disastrous to the army, as we had but one line of railway by which to supply it. In moving upon Fredericksburgh, we would all the time be as near Washington as would the enemy, and after arriving at Fredericksburgh, we would be at a point nearer to Richmond than we would be even if we should take Gordonsville. On the Gordonsville line, the enemy, in my opinion, would not give us a decisive battle at any place this side of Richmond. They would defend Gordonsville until such time as they felt they had given us a check, and then, with so many lines of railroad open to them, they would move upon Richmond or Lynchburgh, and in either case the difficulty of following them would be very great. In connection with this movement, I requested that barges, filled with provisions and forage, should be floated to Aquia Creek, where they could be easily landed; that materials be collected for the reconstruction of the wharves there, and that all the wagons in Washington that could possibly be spared should be filled with hard bread and small commissary stores, and with a large number of beef cattle, started down to Fredericksburgh on the road by way of Dumfries, and that this wagon-train and herd of cattle should be preceded by a pontoon train large enough to span the Rappahannock twice. I stated that this wagon-train could move in perfect safety, because it would be all the time between our army and the Potomac, or, in other words, our army would be all the time between the enemy and that train; but at the same time, I said that if a cavalry escort could not be furnished from Washington, I would send some of my cavalry to guard the train. On the morning of the 14th of November, feeling uneasy with reference to the pontoons, as I had not heard of their starting, I directed my Chief Engineer to telegraph again with reference to them.

Q.—To whom did he telegraph?

A.—He telegraphed to Gen. WOODBURY or to Maj. SPAULDING. It subsequently appeared that that was the first these had ever heard of my wish to have the pontoon train started down to Fredericksburgh, although the authorities at Washington had had my plan sent to them on the 9th of November, and it had also been discussed by Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEIGS, at my headquarters, on the night of the 11th and 12th of November, and, after discussing it fully there, they sat down and sent telegrams to Washington, which, as I supposed, fully covered the case, and would secure the starting of the pontoon trains at once. I supposed, of course, that those portions of the plan which required to be attended to in Washington would be carried out there at once. I could have sent officers of my own there to attend to those matters; and perhaps I made a mistake in not doing so, as Gen. HALLECK afterward told me that I ought not to have trusted to them in Washington for the details. In reply to the telegram I had ordered to be sent, Gen. WOODBURY telegraphed back that the pontoons would start on Sunday morning, probably, and certainly on Monday morning, which would have been on the 16th or 17th of November, and would have been in time. They did not, however, start until the 19th, and on that day it commenced raining, which delayed them so much, and the roads became so bad, that when they got to Dumfries they floated the pontoons off the wagons, sent to Washington for a steamer and carried them down to Aquia Creek by water, sending the wagons around by land. The pontoons did not get here till the 22d or 23d of November. On the 15th of November I started the column down the road to Fredericksburgh, not knowing anything about the delay of the starting of the pontoons, because the telegram announcing the delay did not reach Warrenton Junction until I had left to come down here with the troops, and that telegram did not reach me till I arrived here on the morning of the 19th, when it was handed me by an Orderly, who had brought it down to Warrenton Junction. After reaching here I saw at once that there was no crossing the Rappahannock with the army at that time. It commenced raining, and the river began to rise—not to any great extent, but I did not know how much it might rise.

There were no means of crossing, except by going up to the fords, and it would be impossible to do that because of the inability to supply the troops after they should cross. Gen. SUMNER arrived here with his troops in the advance. He sent to me, asking me if he should cross the river. He was very much tempted to take his own corps across to Fredericksburgh, by a ford near Falmouth. As there was no enemy there, except a very small force, I did not think it advisable that he should cross at that time.

The plan I had in contemplation was, if the stores and those bridges had come here as I had expected, to throw Gen. SUMNER'S whole corps across the Rappahannock, fill the wagons with as many small stores as we could, and having beef cattle along for meat, then to make a rapid movement down in the direction of Richmond, and try to meet the enemy and fight a battle before JACKSON could make a junction there. We knew that JACKSON was in the valley, and felt that there was force enough on the Upper Rappahannock to take care of him. We felt certain that as soon as the enemy knew of our crossing down here, the force under JACKSON would be recalled, and we wanted to meet this force and beat it before JACKSON could make a junction with them, or before JACKSON could could come down on our flank, and perhaps cripple us. I had recommended that some supplies should be sent to the mouth of the Rappahannock, with a view of establishing a dépôt at Port Royal after we had advanced to Fredericksburgh. After the first delay in starting the pontoons, I think they were sent as quickly as they could have been, and the supplies and Quartermasters' stores have always been in as great abundance as we could have expected, for after the 19th of November the weather and the roads were particularly bad. Horses, mules, &c., were sent down to us, so that our cavalry and teams were in very good condition. After it was ascertained that there must be a delay, and that the enemy had concentrated in such force as to make it very difficult to cross, except by a number of bridges, we commenced bringing up from Aquia Creek all the pontoons we could. After enough of them had been brought up to build the bridges, I called several councils of war to decide about crossing the Rappahannock. It was first decided to cross down at Skinner's Neck, about twelve miles below here, but our demonstration was simply for the purpose of drawing down there as large a force of the enemy as possible. I then decided to cross here, because, in the first place, I felt satisfied that they did not expect us to cross here, but down below in the next place. I felt satisfied that this was the place to fight the most decisive battle, because if we could divide their forces by piercing their lines at one or two points, separating their left from their right, then a vigorous attack with the whole army would succeed in breaking their army in pieces.

The enemy had cut a road along the rear of the line of heights where we made our attack, by means of which they connected the two wings of their army, and avoided a long detour around through a bad country. I obtained from a colored man from the other side of the town information in regard to this new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that was my reason for making an attack on the extreme left. I did not intend to make the attack on the right until that position had been taken, which I supposed would stagger the enemy, cutting their line in two; and then I proposed to make a direct attack on their front and drive them out of their works.

I succeeded in building six bridges, and taking the whole army across. The two attacks were made, and we were repulsed, still holding a portion of the ground we had fought upon, but not our extreme advance. That night I went all over the field on our right; in fact, I was with the officers and men until nearly daylight. I found the feeling to be rather against an attack; in fact, it was decidedly against it. I returned to my headquarters, and after conversation with Gen. SUMNER, told him that I wanted him to order the Ninth Army Corps—which was the corps I originally commanded—to form, the next morning, a column of attack by regiments. It consisted of some eighteen old regiments and some new ones; and desired the column to make a direct attack upon the enemy's works. I thought that these regiments, by arriving quickly up after each other, would be able to carry the stone wall and the batteries front, forcing the enemy into their next line, and by going in with them, they would not be able to fire upon us to any great extent.

I left Gen. SUMNER with that understanding, and directed him to give the orders. The order was given, and the order of attack was formed. The next morning, just before the column was to have started, Gen. SUMNER came to me and said, "General, I hope you will desist from this attack. I do not know of any general officer who approves of it, and I think it will prove disastrous to the army."

Advice of that kind from Gen. SUMNER, who has always been in favor of our advance, whenever it was possible, caused me to hesitate. I kept the column of attack formed, and sent over for the Division and Corps Commanders, and consulted with them. They unanimously voted against the attack.

I then went over to see the other officers of the command on the other side, and found that the same opinion prevailed among them. I then sent for Gen. FRANKLIN, who was then on the left, and he was of exactly the same opinion.

This caused me to decide that I ought not to make the attack I had contemplated; and, besides, inasmuch as the President of the United States had told me not to be in haste in making this attack, that he would give me all the support he could, but he did not want the Army of the Potomac destroyed, *I felt that I could not take the responsibility of ordering the attack, notwithstanding my own belief at the time that the works of the enemy could be carried.*

In the afternoon of that day I again saw the officers, and told them that I had decided to withdraw to this side of the river all our forces, except enough to hold the town and the bridgeheads, but should keep the bridges there for future operations, in case we wanted to cross again. I accordingly ordered the withdrawal, leaving Gen. HOOKER to conduct the withdrawal of our forces from the town, and Gen. FRANKLIN to conduct it on our left.

During that evening I received a note from Gen. HOOKER, and about 10 o'clock at night, Gen. BUTTERFIELD came over with a message from Gen. HOOKER, stating that he (Gen. HOOKER) felt it his duty to represent to me the condition in which I was leaving the town and the troops in it. After a long conversation on the subject with Gen. BUTTERFIELD, I felt that the troops I proposed to leave behind would not be able to hold the town. I then partially decided to withdraw the whole command, a still more perilous operation.

It commenced raining, which to some extent was an assistance to us, but was a very bad thing in the moving of the troops. I thought over the matter for about two hours, and about one o'clock I sent over an order to withdraw the whole force, which was successfully accomplished.

There had been a great deal of division of opinion among the Corps Commanders as to the place of crossing, but after all the discussion upon the subject, the decision to cross over here was well received, I understood, by all of them.

While on his way here, Gen. HOOKER, on the morning of the 20th of November, wrote me a note, which I received on the 21st, in which he suggested that he should cross his force over the Rappahannock at the ford nearest the town, Richard's Ford, and move rapidly down to Saxton's Station, and take position there. He stated that he had three days' provisions, and thought that he could meet any force of the enemy in front of him. I replied to him that I was always very glad to take the advice of my general officers, and should always be loth to make a move without consulting them. But I could not approve of the move he had suggested; because, in the first place, he would have to march some thirty-six miles to get to Saxton's Station. It was raining, and he would have to ford two rivers, which might rise and cut him off from the main body of the command; and as I had no means of crossing at Fredericksburgh, I would be prevented from sending him supplies and assistance; and although he might reach Saxton's Station and not meet any force of the enemy at that time, yet it would be a very hazardous movement to throw a column like that beyond the reach of its proper support. This reply I sent to Gen. HOOKER by an aid-de-camp. He thanked me and said he had only made it as a suggestion, and the weather, as it was then raining, of course rendered it impossible to make the movement he had suggested.

Q.—What reasons do you assign for the failure of your attack here?

A.—It was found to be impossible to get the men up to the works. The enemy's fire was too hot for them. The whole command fought most gallantly. The enemy themselves say they never saw our men fight as hard as on that day.

Q.—Were the enemy's works very strong?

A.—Their works are not strong works, but they occupy strong positions. It is possible that the points of attack were wrongly ordered; if such is the case, I can only say, I did to the best of my ability. It is also possible that we would have done better to have crossed at Skinner's Neck, but for what I supposed to be good reasons, I felt we had better cross here, that we would have a more decisive engagement here, and that if we succeeded in defeating the enemy here, we would break up the whole of their army here, which I think is now the most desirable thing, not even second to the taking of Richmond; for if this army was broken up, though they might defend Richmond for a while, they could not make any protracted defence here.

Q.—By Mr. Gooch—Do I understand you to say that it was your understanding that Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meigs, while at your headquarters in Warrenton, and before you commenced the movement of your army, sent orders to Washington for the pontoons to be immediately forwarded to Falmouth?

A.—That was my understanding, certainly.

Q.—In your judgment, could the pontoons have been forwarded in time for you to have crossed the Rappahannock when you expected, if all possible efforts had been made by those charged with that duty?

A.—Yes, Sir, if they had received their orders in time.

Q.—Did the non-arrival of these pontoons at the time you expected prevent your crossing when you expected to cross, and interfere with the success of your plan?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Since you have assumed the command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made by you according to your own judgment, or have some of them been directed by the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, or the President of the United States?

A.—They have all been made in accordance with my own judgment. In some cases I have submitted my views, which have been approved.

Q.—Who did you understand was responsible for the forwarding of the pontoons to Falmouth.

A.—I understand that Gen. HALLECK was to give the orders, and then the officers who should receive the orders were the ones responsible for the pontoons coming here. I could have carried out that part of my plan through officers of my own; but having just taken command of an army with which I was but little acquainted, it was evident that it was as much as I could attend to, with the assistance of all my officers, to change its position from Warrenton to Fredericksburgh; and I felt—indeed I expected—that all the parts of the plan which were to be executed in Washington would be attended to by the officers of that place, under the direction of the different Departments to which those parts of the plan appertained.

Q.—Did you, or not, understand that you were to be responsible for seeing that these orders were carried out?

A.—I did not. I never imagined for a moment that I had to carry out anything that required to be done at Washington. Gen. MEIGS told me distinctly several days ago in Washington, that he never saw my plan of operations until I showed it to him on that day.

Q. Do I understand you to say in your statement that you expected Gen. FRANKLIN to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry their fortifications?

A. I did expect them to carry that point, which, being done, would have placed our forces in the rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their forces on the ridge to such an extent that the position in front could easily be stormed and carried.

Q.—To what do you attribute his failure to accomplish that?

A.—To the great strength of the position and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there. I expected the bridges would be built in two or three hours after they were unloaded, which was at about daylight. Instead of that those on the right were not built until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and I had only the means of getting across one division over the bridges on the right. Gen. FRANKLIN'S bridges were built about noon, and were held by our troops on the opposite bank. This gave the enemy time to accumulate their forces, which were stretched along the river from Port Royal up to the battle-field, before I was able to order the attack. Whilst the men here were unloading the bridges and putting them into the water, the enemy's sharpshooters opened a very heavy heavy fire from the town, and our batteries opened on the town with a view to silencing them. In this manner the bridges were built about two-thirds of their length, at which time the bridge-builders were driven off and had to take shelter under the bank. Repeated efforts were made to get these bridge-builders out to the ends of the bridges with the necessary materials, but they all failed. It was then reported to me that it was impossible to build the bridges under that fire, and that the sharpshooters could not be driven out of the town by the artillery We had 143 guns in position, the larger portion of which were playing upon the town. I said to the officers who had reported to me that it was impossible to build the bridges, that they must be built, and some plan must be devised for getting those sharpshooters out of the way, so that our men could get to work. Upon consulting with Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, and Gen. WOODBURY, of the Engineers, it was agreed to fill the boats with our own men, run them quickly across under fire, throw them on the bank, and let them go up into the streets and houses and drive the sharpshooters away. This plan was successfully carried out, and in fifteen minutes after the first detachment of troops had reached the opposite bank our men began building the bridges, and in half an hour more they were completed.

Q.—What was the conduct of the officers and men during the attack?

A.—With the exception of a single regiment, it was excellent.

Q.—Will you state as nearly as possible the whole number of our troops that were engaged?

A.—We had about —— men on the other side of the river.

Q.—What part of that number were actually engaged in the battle?

A.—Every single man of them was under artillery fire, and about half of them were at different times formed in columns of attack. Every man was put in column of attack that could be got in.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to the force of the enemy here?

A.—It is estimated at all the way from 100,000 to 200,000. I think myself it was less than 100,000.

Q.—What was the extent of the casualties on our side resulting from all the fighting.

A.—It will not be far from 10,000 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Q.—What is the present condition of our troops here?

A.—As far as my knowledge and information goes, it is good.

Q.—Do you or not consider your troops demoralized, or the efficiency of your army impaired, except so far as it has been, from the loss of so many men?

A.—*I do not.* I would add here, that although at the time I ordered the column of attack to be formed on the morning after the battle, I thought the enemy's works could be carried, and adhered to that opinion during that day.

I afterward became convinced that that could not have been done, owing to the great strength of the enemy, the time given them for reinforcing, and the belief, also, of our officers, that it could not be done. I accordingly telegraphed to the President of the United States that I withdrew our army because I felt that the enemy's position could not be carried.

GEN. SUMNER'S TESTIMONY.

Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner sworn and examined by the Chairman:

Question—What is your position in the Army of the Potomac?

Answer—I command the right grand division of that army, consisting of the second and ninth *corps d'armée.*

Q.—Of how many men does your grand division consist?

A.—Before the late action, it consisted of about —— men; it is being increased by new troops as they come up; it was originally intended to be something over —— men.

Q.—Would it have been better, in your judgment, to have crossed the river and engaged the enemy earlier than you did, and, if so, why was it not done?

When Gen. BURNSIDE was ordered to the command of this army, he told me what he proposed to do; that is to march on Fredericksburgh instead of Culpepper, I that the surest plan for these reasons. If we had marched on Culpepper according to the former plan, even if we had been successful, we would have had to fall back for supplies, whereas, by coming on this line, on reaching Fredericksburgh, I confidently expected to take the heights in the rear of it before the army of the enemy would come from Culpepper, and I thought the chance of making Richmond was much better than by going the other way; because if the pontoons had been here on my arrival and in time for me to have crossed and occupied the heights in the rear of Fredericksburgh before the enemy could mask them, we should have kept pursuing the enemy off from this line of railroad, keeping it in our own possession, and if we could not have preceded them in Richmond we could have kept so close to them that they would have had no time to build fortifications. These were the reasons why I thought that it was a very judicious measure on the part of Gen. BURNSIDE to change his base of operations instead of advancing on Culpepper, which, I believe, Gen. McCLELLAN intended to have done. On my arrival here on the 17th of November a battery of artillery on the other side of the river opened upon us the moment a portion of my troops appeared on the ridge bank of Falmouth; I immediately put a battery into position, and I think in not to exceed fifteen minutes they drove every man on the other side from their guns, and they ran off and left four guns on the field; my orders were to advance and hold Falmouth—not to cross; but the temptation was so strong to go over and take those guns the enemy had left, that at one time I actually gave the order to cross the fords at all events and seize the guns and occupy the city, but on reflection I concluded I was rather too old a soldier to disobey a direct order, and there was another reason, too. I had a little too much experience on the Peninsula of the consequence of getting astride of a river to rush it here. For these reasons I revoked my order that night. That same night I sent a note to Gen. BURNSIDE, who was some eight or ten miles distant, asking him if I could take Fredericksburgh in the morning, should I be able to find a practicable ford, which by the way I knew when I wrote the note that I could find. The General replied, through his Chief of Staff, that he did not think it advisable to occupy Fredericksburgh until his communications were established, and on reflection I myself thought he was right; that it was prudent and proper to have the bridges ready before we occupied Fredericksburgh.

I think I could have taken that city and the heights on the other side of it at any time within three days after my arrival here if the pontoons had been here: for I do not think there was much force of the enemy here up to that time.

With regard to the delay in making the attack, I do not think that the movement could have been made sooner than it was made. It will be recollected that no preparations had been made at Aquia Creek. When we came across here there were no means at Aquia Creek for landing anything there. All those things had to be prepared afterward. The railroad had to be completed before we could get up supplies for this great army. It takes an enormous amount of transportation to supply an army of 100,000 men, and I do not think if the General could have made his preparations, he could have done all that was necessary to do sooner than he did after the arrival here of the pontoons.

The first proposition to cross the river was to cross at Snicker's Neck. It seemed to me that you could scarcely cross a river in the face of an enemy of equal or superior force, except by surprise. Therefore after the preparations were made to cross at Snicker's Neck, after a large number of wagons had been sent by the General down there in order to deceive the enemy, I was decidedly in favor of throwing the bridges over here and carrying the town, as we did carry it, by surprise, as the enemy were massing their troops down below, expecting we were going to cross below there. I was in favor of crossing the Rappahannock because neither our Government nor our people would be satisfied to have our army retire from this position, or go into Winter quarters until we knew the force that was on the other side of the river, and the only way in which we could have done so was by going over there and feeling of them. I think it was necessary to have made the attack on that day—on Saturday—and it was necessary, therefore, to attack their strong works; and the repulse was what frequently happens in campaigns. The works were stronger than we believed them to be. I know it was a very hazardous movement, but I did believe we could carry the enemy's works. The attack failed owing to the enemy's fortifications being much more formidable than we supposed them to be.

Q.—Will you describe these fortifications?

A.—I cannot describe them any further than this: They were tier upon tier for two or three tiers. If we had carried the first tier, we could not have held it, for their next tier was a much more formidable row of fortifications, only a mile distant, and on a much higher position still; and no doubt large masses of infantry were between the two crests, and having got on the top of one crest, we would have been compelled to contend with masses of fresh troops over whom their own batteries could fire. I was ordered by the General Commanding to select the corps to make the attack. I selected the corps of Gen. FRENCH and Gen. HANCOCK, two of the most gallant officers in our army, and two corps that neither of them ever turned their backs to the enemy. They made repeated assaults, but were driven back, in spite of all the efforts that could be made by their officers. The principal obstacle that they found was a long stone wall, which was the outwork of the enemy. That wall was some four or five hundred yards in length, as represented to me, and had been raised and strengthened. The enemy had artillery that enfiladed that wall on both sides. They held their fire until our troops arrived at a certain point, when they rose and poured a perfect volley over this wall, their artillery enfilading our column at the same time. No troops could stand such a fire as that. I do not think it a reproach to those two divisions that they did not carry that position. They did all that men could do. I had Gen. HOWARD'S Division in readiness to support those two, and one strong division of Gen. WILCOX'S Corps, the Ninth Corps of Gen. BURNSIDE'S old corps, detached to keep open communication with Gen. FRANKLIN'S right. That division was not under fire during the day. Some of the other divisions of the Ninth Corps were more or less engaged. Gen. HOOKER had a part of his grand division in the town, and one of his corps under Gen. HUMPHREY was engaged. They made a gallant attack, but were driven back. The fight was continued on the left, but I was so remote from that that I cannot give any description of it at all. The General commanding directed me to establish my headquarters at the Lacy House, so that I could superintend the operation of both my corps. I was there while the General Commanding was at the Phillip's House during the action. During an action there is a constant running for orders for reinforcements, artillery, troops at different points, ammunition, &c. I consider the crossing of the river, under the circumstances, a very creditable thing, and I also consider the retreat, under the circumstances, as very creditable. There was not a gun, or anything else, lost. The entire army returned without accident. I would like to add here, because it was almost the only occasion when the General commanding and myself have differed in regard to any point, that I did not wish to relinquish Fredericksburgh; I thought we could have held it with a single division, by posting our batteries right. It would not have been giving up an expedition, but simply a change of tactics. That is the way in which I viewed it, that we would just be drawing back a little to try it again. I was, therefore, strongly in favor of holding Fredericksburgh. Others were not. Perhaps I was the only General Officer of rank who was of that opinion. I thought it would present a better and a different appearance if we continued to hold the town. We could have commanded it may be with our artillery, and we can do so now. *I do not think there was any danger or difficulty in holding it, but I may have been mistaken.*

Q.—Do you know any reason why the pontoon bridges did not arrive earlier?

A.—I do not.

Q.—You know nothing on that subject?

A.—*I do not;* I expected, as a matter of course, to find them here when I came, or very soon afterward.

Q.—If you had found them here, as you expected, what would, in your opinion, have been the result?

A.—I should have taken the crest in rear of the town on that night or the following day. Not considering Fredericksburgh as being of any consequence except as being on the road to Richmond, I should have passed through the town, and taken possession of the crest.

Q.—Are there any fords above here which might have been crossed?

A.—There are several fords on the river, and in the Summer time two or three of them would be practicable, perhaps.

Q.—I mean, were there any practicable fords at the time you did cross? and if so, where were they?

A.—There is a rough cavalry ford down by the upper bridge at Falmouth, where horsemen sometimes go over; but that ford depends upon the tide, which rises above the town. The tide was in when I arrived here, which was in the afternoon. The tide was then receding, and a citizen told me that it would not be possible to get anything over the ford until after dark. That ford is represented to me as being a deep ford; deep holes in it; men can skip from rock to rock, a few men at a time, but there are occasionally deep holes, from six to eight feet deep. Such a ford would never be considered practicable for marching troops over.

Q.—What reasons do you assign for not crossing either above or below where the enemy have fortified?

A.—The reason was this—we did not attempt to turn their left flank because there is then a slack water navigation taken out of the river some two miles above here, and brought with the basin at the upper end of the town, that runs along at a considerable distance from the Rappahannock. In making the movement to turn the enemy left flank, if a force had been sent up between the river and canal, the canal would have to be crossed, and to do so it would be necessary to bridge it. The only way to have made that movement would have been to have gone entirely on the left of that canal, and that would have exposed the troops all the way up to a fire upon the flank from the batteries which had been erected all along up there, without our being able to return their fire at all.

Q.—In regard to the condition of the army since the battle, is it demoralized any more than by the loss of that number of men?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—To what extent, and in what way?

A.—It is difficult to describe it in any other way than by saying there is a great deal too much croaking. There is not sufficient confidence.

Q.—What number of men, or about what number, do you suppose were engaged on our side on the day of the battle?

A.—Under fire, do you mean?

Q.—Yes, Sir.

A.—Do you mean to include the reserves?

Q.—I mean to include all under fire.

A.—I should think there was hardly —— men under fire. When I say that —— men were all that were under fire, I would say that I do not consider the reserves beyond musketry fire as being exactly troops under fire.

Q.—What was the whole number of our forces over the river?

A.—I should suppose there must have been ——, and the difference between that number and the number actually under fire was held as a reserve.

Q.—From the best light you have, what do you estimate the force of the enemy?

A.—I thought our forces were about equal.

Q.—At what do you estimate our loss to be in killed, wounded and missing?

A.—I think 10,000 would cover our whole loss. It been stated over that number, but these things are always exaggerated.

Q.—At what do you estimate the loss of the enemy?

A.—A great deal less than our own from the fact that they were covered by their works.

Q.—In your judgment, as a military man, were there any faults or mistakes in bringing on or conducting the attack?

A.—I think not. The General Commanding conferred a great deal with me about it. If he made a mistake, I made one, too, for I certainly approved the steps, one by one, that he took. As regards the responsibility for ordering the attack, I do not know what orders he, General commanding may have received from Washington. He, however, told me that he had received a telegram from the President that he did not wish the army sacrificed. I think, myself, I would made but a single attack instead of making two attacks. I would have made but one, massing everything upon one point. That is a point upon which military men may differ.

Q. *By Mr. Grooch*—Did the commanders of the Grand Divisions concur in all of them, so far as you know, in the movement that was made?

A. I do not know; but I suppose they did.

Q.—By the Chairman—What is your opinion of the general condition and efficiency of the army since the battle?

A.—I consider that within a few days, with sufficient exertion, this army will be in excellent order again.

Maj.-Gen. Wm. B. FRANKLIN sworn and examined.

Q.—By the Chairman—You have seen the resolution of the Senate under which this Committee are now acting. Will you go on and state in your own way what you deem it necessary to state?

A.—I do not recollect the precise time but it was just before we moved from Wasaington, Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEIGS came down there and had a conference with Gen. Gen. BURNSIDE. The result of that conference, as I understand it, was that Gen. BURNSIDE was to move this army from Washington and that vicinity to Fredericksburgh, and not across the river here as an important part of that movement. I understood from Gen. BURNSIDE that when the advance of his army arrived in front of Fredericksburgh a pontoon train, enough to build two bridges was to meet him there. I know the advance of the army did arrive at Fredericksburgh at the proper time, but there was no pontoon train to meet it there, and in consequence of that the army could not cross at the time we expected to cross. We were therefore delayed several days in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the pontoon train. After arriving here we accumulated provisions for twelve days. Then Gen. BURNSIDE called a council in which it was the unanimous opinion, I think, of all the Generals present, that if this river could be crossed, it ought to be crossed, no matter what might happen afterward. The point of crossing was not then definitely determined upon; but I thought at the time we were to cross several miles further down. Afterward, Gen. BURNSIDE called us together again, and informed us that he had determined to cross at the two points at which we finally did cross. I had no objection to that, but thought they were as good as the point further down. I knew nothing at all, in fact, about the defences on the other side. It was not my business to know anything about them.

I think the arrangements for the crossing were all well made. At the same time, I doubted our power to cross, and I do not believe we could have crossed had the enemy chosen to prevent it; and I know from what I have since seen, and what I before suspected, that they could have prevented our crossing at these two points if they had chosen.

However, as the Committee knew that the crossing was successfully made under cover of a fog, and, as far as my wing was concerned, we got into position safely, with the loss of a very few men; still we were in such a position that if the enemy had at any moment opened upon us with the guns they had bearing upon us, I think that in the course of an hour our troops would have been so scattered that it would have been impossible to rally them. For some unaccountable reason they did not open their batteries. On the morning of the 13th inst. I made an attack according to the order of Gen. BURNSIDE. I put in all the troops that I thought it proper and prudent to put in. I fought the whole strength of my command as far as I could, and at the same time keep my communication with the river open. The reason that we failed was that we had not troops enough to carry the points where the attack was made. Under the orders that were given, after we were pressed back I directed that a position should be held as far in advance as it was possible to hold it, and I brought up all the troops in reserve to hold that position. A held that position until I was ordered to recross the river, and from what I knew of our want of success on the right, and the demoralized condition of the troops on the right and centre, as represented to me by their commanders, I confess that I believe the order to recross was a very proper one. We recrossed on the night of the 15th, without the loss of a man, and with no trouble at all. At our wing

Question by Mr. Gooch: Had the pontoons been here at the time of the arrival of the army, what would have probably been the result?

A.—The probable result would have been that the army—as much of it as Gen. BURNSIDE supposes to be necessary—would have immediately crossed the

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Extraordinary Testimony of Gen. Sigel—Some Remarkable Theories as to what Gen. McDowell should have done at the Second Battle of Bull Run—Strategy by Wholesale.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

To-day—the twenty-seventh session of the McDowell Court of Inquiry—the testimony of Gen. Franz Sigel was continued. Gen. Sigel requested to make an additional remark with reference to his testimony of Saturday, which request was granted by the Court, and Gen. Sigel said: If the Court will allow me to make a remark, I take the liberty to say that I felt exceedingly sorry for the attack made on Gen. King's Division, on the evening of the 28th, by the enemy, under such circumstances, where this division had to fight the enemy alone, whilst it should have been supported by my corps at the right time. I thought that these troops of Gen. King became unnecessarily exposed; I further forgot to say in my record what was reported to have been said by Gen. Milroy in regard to his asking assistance from Gen. McDowell, and what was said in the official report of Gen. Milroy.

The Court instructed Gen. Sigel to testify as to facts known to his own knowledge, and that Gen. Milroy could testify to any facts known to him, (Milroy.)

Gen. Sigel said he only brought these things forward in regard to the questions put to him. Those questions were put so rapidly that he could not recollect everything immediately.

In response to a question from Gen. Martindale Gen. Sigel said that Gen. Milroy was in his (Sigel's) command.

Gen. Martindale asked whether Gen. Milroy made the communication to him at the time, and immediately after he had received it from Gen. McDowell?

Some discussion here ensued as to the propriety of the question, Gen. McDowell objecting that the fact of his having made any communication to Gen. Milroy was not proven. The testimony was then continued:

Gen. Sigel—Gen. Milroy did not report to me this fact himself. The fact was reported to me in his official report after the battle.

Q.—Where were you when you received an order placing you under the command of Gen. McDowell, and where was Gen. McDowell? A.—I believe I received this order (from Gen. Pope) after my arrival at Warrenton, where I found Gen. McDowell, and reported to him in his tent; I remember that he asked me to state the strength of my force.

Q.—Did you report to Gen. McDowell when you found him in his tent, in pursuance of such order, and did he give orders to you as your commander, agreeably to the orders of Gen. Pope? A.—Whether the order attaching my corps to Gen. McDowell came from Gen. Pope to me, or by Gen. McDowell, I cannot say, but I found the order in my book; I know that it was given me; I reported to Gen. McDowell, as much as I remember, because he directed me to do so; I remember that when we were together, Gen. McDowell and myself, conversing about our situation, and that the enemy has marched to Manassas, he questioned me whether it was not good to march to Salem with our troops, whereupon I proposed to march to Gainesville with the whole army so as to come between Jackson and Longstreet; Gen. McDowell approved, and said that he would report to Gen. Pope in regard to this movement. During the day I read a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pope wherein he said that Gen. McDowell should execute the movement proposed by him, (McDowell;) I afterwards received the order from Gen. McDowell to march by Buckland Mills on the road to Gainesville; I don't whether it was a written or verbal order I cannot remember. I sent to Gen. Pope on the 28th of August to get orders to march to Centreville, it was at noon when my advanced guard under Gen. Milroy had their right at Manassas Junction and the main force was near Bethlehem Church; I sent my Adjutant to Manassas Junction to gain knowledge about matters there, and to report to Gen. Pope to tell him where we were; the Adjutant came back with a verbal order of Gen. Pope; I must add that I proposed to Gen. Pope to march to New-Market instead of Manassas, because the enemy had left Manassas; I did not send for an order, but merely to get information of state of affairs at Manassas Junction; If he said I should march to Centreville, I understood I was to march by New-Market.

Q.—If you were then under the command of Gen. McDowell, why did you send to him? A.—I knew about the position of the Corps of Gen. McDowell, and I sent my Adjutant to Manassas because I was in front; I sent him forward because I did not know what was going on at Manassas.

The Court instructed Gen. Sigel that his answer was not responsive to the question.

Gen. Sigel—It was not my intention to send for orders, but I meant to see what was going on in front. I told the orderly to see Gen. Pope and report to him where we were. Gen. McDowell knew where we were and it was unnecessary to send to him.

Q.—Did you furnish Gen. McDowell a statement of the strength of your corps? A.—As much as I know I did immediately—and in writing.

Q.—When did Gen. Longstreet join Gen. Jackson, and where, and what should Gen. McDowell have done, if he could, to have prevented such junction? A.—When we arrived at Gainesville with the corps, after the skirmish at Buckland Mills, we made about 300 prisoners, and after examination of many of them we found that no one belonged to the corps of Gen. Longstreet; these troops which were made prisoners came through Thoroughfare Gap, on their way to Gainesville; the day before this happened, the 27th, I received news by my scouting parties that Gen. Longstreet was on his way by Salem and White Plains to Manassas—that would lead him through Thoroughfare Gap—and that Jackson had already passed Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas; during the battle of the 29th Gen. Longstreet was reported to me at about one o'clock, on his march from Gainesville to the battlefield, which I reported to Gen. Kearny; I thought that Gen. Longstreet must have passed Thoroughfare Gap and Gainesville on the morning of the 29th; I believe that on the 28th, in the morning, one division should have been posted, so as to hinder Gen. Longstreet to pass either through Thoroughfare Gap or Haymarket, if too late to occupy the Gap.

Q.—What knowledge had Gen. McDowell of the approach of Longstreet? Did you communicate to him the facts which you had learned from your scouts on the 27th? A.—I communicated this fact to Gen. McDowell on the night of the 28th at Gainesville, when he proposed to march to Salem. No, it was the night of the 27th, at Buckland Mills, that I communicated it to him, and said to him that Longstreet must be between Salem and Gainesville, and if we were marching to Salem, Longstreet and Jackson would unite and separate Gen. Pope's and our troops; besides this, they would unite in the centre at Gainesville and Manassas, while our troops would be separated; I received an order from Gen. McDowell, at Warrenton, to send my whole cavalry force with Bayard to Salem, on an expedition; I gave an order to this effect to Col. Beardsley, the Commander of my cavalry, who was at Salem, and when he returned to me on the 29th, during the battle, he said that Longstreet's forces were near Salem; I supposed, as it was natural, that Gen. McDowell had received the report from the Commander of the cavalry to which my cavalry was attached; on the same night of the 27th, the question arose what troops should stay against Gen. Longstreet; the question arose between Gen. McDowell and myself; Gen. McDowell's statements showed that he was aware of the approach of Gen. Longstreet.

Q.—How far would it have been necessary to march a division to Thoroughfare Gap? What route would it have to take? What was the number of Gen. Longstreet's force? A.—Thoroughfare Gap is about five miles from Gainesville, and 3½ miles from Haymarket. This road leads from Gainesville to Haymarket, through the Gap, (illustrating by map,) another road from Buckland's Mills by Carter's Switch, leaving Haymarket to the right. I believe that Gen. Longstreet had about 35,000 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Q.—Where were the divisions, and what ones which could have been sent to Thoroughfare Gap? A.—My whole corps could have been sent there, and the division of Gen. McDowell was behind me at Buckland Mills. It is about three miles from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, and five miles from Gainesville to Thoroughfare Gap. There is a direct road from Buckland Mills by Carter's Switch to the Gap, which must be shorter. It is five miles from Buckland Mills to Haymarket by Gainesville. The road from Gainesville to the Gap is excellent. At that time my corps was about eleven thousand men, including a brigade of cavalry and nine batteries of artillery; I did not know at that time what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's corps, and do not know it exactly know; I saw when I returned from Gainesville at night the Pennsylvania Reserves at Buckland's Mills; I also saw Gen. King's Division there; I think that Gen. McDowell's corps then with him was at least 15,000 strong; it was night, and I could not see very well, it was so dark; Jackson must have been at that time near Manassas Junction, and beyond toward Kettle Run—so at least I thought at that time. From oeserters and other sources I learned that he had with him his own division, that of Gen. Ewell and that of Gen. A. P. Hill, amounting to about 40,000 men, at the highest. I think that I would have sent about 10,000 men to Thoroughfare Gap, with an intention to retard the movement of Gen. Longstreet. I do not believe these troops could have fought Longstreet the whole day, but they could retard his movements. They could not hold the Gap, because their position could be turned on the right and left. I cannot answer whether Gen. McDowell made any efforts to hold the Gap. I thought it was easy for Longstreet to join Jackson.

The Court, per Gen. Cadwallader—If you don't know, say so.

Gen. Sigel—I did not hear of any engagements near Newmarket or Thoroughfare Gap, and this is what induced me to say that I did not believe the necessary arrangement was made to hinder Longstreet.

Q.—If Longstreet had been delayed at Thoroughfare Gap on the night of the 28th or the morning of the 29th of August, what advantage would have been gained? A.—These troops (of Gen. Longstreet) had made a long march, and if they had to form in line of battle near Thoroughfare Gap or Haymarket, they would not have arrived, probably, on the afternoon of the 29th at Groveton, and would not have been able to support Jackson on the evening of the 29th, and to make the great attack against our left wing on the next day, which attack resulted in the defeat of our army. When Gen. McDowell's troops and my own were on the march to Manassas, Jackson changed his position, and was on his march between Manassas and Gainesville. He therefore was not in order of battle, and presented us his left flank. If my corps and the division of Gen. McDowell could have attacked him, he would not have been able to come so early to the point which he intended to reach; near Sudley Springs was, I think, the point; near Sudley Springs—no, not that, because that is to the right, but the point between Groveton, Centreville and New-Market. Secondly, If my corps had not been ordered to march to Manassas it would have been able to assist Gen. King, or those troops which were attacked on the evening of the 28th. I did not say that Gen. McDowell omitted to do something on this march. By sending away my corps either of these two opportunities was lost: First, to attack the enemy, or second, to assist Gen. King. I do not think it probable that we would have defeated the enemy, but we would have retarded his movements, brought him to a stand where he perhaps would not have liked to fight, and given an opportunity to the Commander-in-Chief to see clearly where was the enemy's position and to what points he should direct his troops.

Q.—On the 29th, what particular disposition of the troops of your corps, and of Gen. McDowell's, did he omit to make, which he could have made, so that the two corps could have acted in unity at Bull Run? What advantages would have resulted from such disposition? A.—From the letter of Gen. Pope, I supposed that the whole corps of Gen. McDowell would attack the enemy on the right, and I would stay in front with my corps to check the enemy in his advance, or to follow up advantages; under this supposition I covered the whole front and extended my lines more than I would have done under other circumstances, to make the enemy believe that we were very strong in front; the enemy directed his principal attack against our centre and right wing, which was about seven thousand men strong; my left I had to cover by one division, as I did not know in the morning up to twelve or one o'clock that Gen. Reynolds was on my left; I could not make any disposition of the division of Gen. Schenck, to assist my right wing and centre, because I had no other troops on my left; I also did not receive a report when I had sent different officers, that Gen. McDowell had really arrived on my left. Now if this corps of Gen. McDowell had advanced toward Groveton, and continued the movement, they must have come into the rear and on the right flank of the enemy. I do not know what orders the division of Gen. Reynolds had or what they did; my opinion is they did not understand their task to attack the enemy in the right flank or in his rear; I am also of the opinion that if the division of Gen. King had been united with that of Gen. Reynolds on the same day, at noon, or in the afternoon, or with at least 15,000 men had marched against the right flank of the enemy, the enemy must have been routed, I speak, in answering (as to McDowell's troops) about the division of Gen. King. I supposed that King's Division remained where it was on the night of the 28th. I supposed that these troops were, on the morning of the 29th, about five or six miles from the battle-field of the 29th, if not more, as I did not know, and do not now know which road they had taken, and suppose they should have taken the shortest road, which is about five or six miles. I could not and cannot understand why they arrived on the battle-field at sunset on the 29th. I supposed that the division of Gen. King remained where it fought on the 28th. I did not know where the division of Gen. Reynolds was, but I supposed it was near by. I supposed they were somewhere on the road between Gainesville and Manassas. I think that Jackson could hardly resist our attack in front, especially when Gen. Heintzelman's troops, under Gens. Hooker and Kearny, had the right. I believe that Jackson wanted all his men to protect himself in front and on his left, and that therefore he could have had a sufficient number of troops to oppose an attack by Gen. McDowell; and therefore he could have been crowded, or forced, at least, to give up his position. I think that it was the duty of Gen. McDowell to gain a personal knowledge of the position of my troops, and of the extension of the battle-field, so as to be able to give his own troops (or corps) the necessary directions. I would have gone to him personally, but could not leave the battle-field; and, as much as I remember, sent an officer to Gen. McDowell, who could not find him. I do not know whether it was possible for Gen. McDowell to come personally to the battle-field, but I think it would have been of advantage to our operations. I do not remember that General McDowell sent a Staff officer to me to gain the information he might have desired to have. On the 28th of August, in the evening, I sent an officer to see where Gen. McDowell was, and I received news that Gen. McDowell would be at Centreville in some house, the name of which I do not remember. I do not remember that he sent me any notice of his whereabouts except in regard to what I have stated as to these dispatches to Gen. Porter. On the 29th or 30th, I sent an officer (Lieut.-Col. Evans) to the left to see what troops were there, and how matters were going on, and besides this I sent an officer of Gen. Milroy to the left. The latter was made a prisoner, and the other was also nearly made a prisoner, losing two of his orderlies. I do not know, and did not know where Hooker's and Kearny's troops were. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. King's Division (as I suppose it was,) came from the rear, our line was formed of the following troops as much as I can remember. On the right was Gen. Kearny; in the centre was my corps, and that of Gen. Hooker's troops which had partially relieved my corps, but the troops so relieved were then in good order and ready to advance; on the left of this line was Gen. Reno, in support of Gen. Schenck; Gen. Stevens commanded one brigade of Gen. Reno's; the whole number of these forces (opposed to Jackson) must have been about 30,000 men, which is a low number, not including Reynolds' Division and the troops of Gen. McDowell; the enemy had lost ground during the whole day and in the afternoon.

The Court here adjourned to Tuesday morning.

O., JR

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The Court assembled at 11:15 A. M. The few remaining witnesses on the part of the Government were examined to-day, chiefly upon the state of the weather and the roads on the night of the 27th of August.

Col. Smith was sworn: He was Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, and Captain of the Sixth Regiment Infantry; I was serving in Col. Chapman's and Gen. Sykes' Division on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of August; the forces marched from Fredericksburgh, by the way of Warrenton, to Manassas Junction, and arrived on Friday, the day before the battle of Bull Run; we then retraced our steps by a branch railroad to Gainesville, and halted on some rising ground, where we could see the surrounding country; while halting here, the rebels opened a battery, and fired three or four—perhaps half a dozen—shells; we then advanced and formed in line of battle; Morell's Division was in the advance on lower ground; some of our batteries replied; half an hour afterward we retraced our steps, and encampad in the woods near the Junction; at night I was on duty, and at daybreak we marched to, and engaged in the battle of Bull Run; the firing seemed to silence that rebel battery; they retired; it was reported that there was about a regiment of rebels supporting the battery; I did not see them; I received my impressions from the reports of others [struck out]; before we received orders to fall back, I think the rebel battery had been silenced; I could see distinctly clouds of dust, as of a large body moving; I did not see Gen. Porter at the head of the column, or Gen. McClellan or Gen. McDowell that day during the battle; I arrived at Manassas some time during the afternoon; I had no means of knowing, when we fell back, what the force of the enemy was, but supposed the failing back was for some proper cause; did not have the impression that we were retreating from the enemy; supposed we were making a reconnoissance to feel the enemy in that direction; remember the roads over which we passed. Witness inspected the map, and stated that the railroad was in view from the camping ground, and was, by measurement, about two miles distant. The rebel battery (previously referred to by witness) I thought was withdrawn. Am under the impression that my division arrived at the Junction about noon; do not recollect the camp at which we encamped the day before; and do not recollect whether our division led the march on that day or not.

Lieut. Edward Brooke, of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment sworn: I was serving with the Army of Virginia on the 27th of August; I was at Bristow and Greenwich Stations on the night of that day; it was not very dark, not so dark but that I could find my way through the woods; nothing unusual in the character of the night to prevent the march of troops; I had full opportunity of knowing the character of the roads having traveled from beyond Warrenton to Warrenton, and then from Warrenton to Bristow Station, and then across the country to Greenwich; the roads were in good condition; I left Warrenton Junction about 4 o'clock, and arrived at Bristow about 7 o'clock and at Greenwich at 10 minutes past 12 midnight. I remained at Greenwich all night; I had despatches for Gen. Kearny and was ordered by Gen. Pope to remain there and conduct the troops over the next morning. I had an escort; there were indications of rebel cavalry. Did not sleep; Gen. Kearny called me up at one time when I laid down—before I got to sleep. It sprinkled a very little early in the evening. There were wagons on the road from Catlett's going to Warrenton; it was starlight but no moon.

The witness made his statements with great clearness, and with a readiness which pleased the Court.

Capt. W. B. C. Duryea, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Duryea, was sworn: I was on the march from Warrenton on the 27th August, and we halted at night, three or four miles this side, about midnight; we experienced no unusual difficulties up to that hour on account of the character of the night; the march was slow and tedious, halting every ten or fifteen minutes; it is hard for me to judge what caused the slowness of the march.

This closed the testimony for the Government.

Gen. Porter stated that he had made every exertion to get his witnesses, but had failed, thus far, in nearly every instance. He had only a few witnesses in town, and asked for a delay in the proceedings until Wednesday morning. The witnesses were chiefly with the Army of the Potomac. In consequence of not being able to see his witnesses, the list was a large one.

The Court was ordered adjourned to Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. E. S.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the New Captain-General, Gen. Dulce, and Departure of the Late Captain-General, Gen. Serrano—Their Several Proclamations—The "Secesh" Steamer Atlantic—The Walls of Havana to be Pulled Down—Gen. Banks' Expedition Seen off Key West, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

We have lately had an animated time, occasioned by the arrival of the new Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, Gen. DULCE, and the departure of his predecessor, the late Captain-General, Gen. SERRANO, both events taking place within a day or two of each other. Gen. DULCE, Marquis of Castell-Florite, arrived here in the steamer *Isabel Segunda* on the night of the 9th inst.; but being a little indisposed, did not make his public entry into Havana until the 11th, having remained on board the intermediate time in privacy. The ceremonial of a public reception took place with the usual formalities, His Excellency the new Captain-General being received on landing by the Ex-Captain-General, the municipal authorities and other individuals of rank and distinction, and the principal officers of the army and navy.

After the exchange of courtesies, the two Captain-Generals, followed by the above-mentioned personages, proceeded on foot, through a double file of soldiers drawn up from the place of disembarkation, to the gates of the palace, when Gen. DULCE took formal possession of his new dignity.

Immediately on the arrival of his successor, Gen. SERRANO issued the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

I did not in vain invoke, on taking possession of the supreme civil Government of the Island, the claims to consideration that this Province had on my part the ties of affection which bound me to it.

During the not extended period of my government, through different causes, known to all, there have occurred mercantile difficulties, economical crises, wars close by, that must have had an adverse influence on the future of this island of the Antilles, essentially agricultural and essentially commercial.

Notwithstanding, thanks to the privilege of its situation, the fertility of its soil, the activity of its merchants and industrious classes, to the association of its most enlightened men, to the patriotism of all its inhabitants, to the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, and to the protection of God, who watches over worthy, laborious, tranquil, loyal and Christian nations, the difficulties have disappeared, the conflicts have passed, and under the shadow of a stable peace, of a strong and just power, of a secular monarchy, the traces of recent misfortunes are rapidly effaced, commerce again rises up, new prospects are opened to agriculture, a sister island of the Antilles comes to unite herself voluntarily to the mother country, and foreign nations that were formerly envied by some, in their turn envy our profound tranquillity, and the increasing prosperity that this fortunate island enjoys.

I acknowledge, loyal inhabitants of Cuba, that your enlightenment, your good sense and your patriotism, have made my task easy and agreeable, even in the midst of the gravest circumstances; I am proud of having been at the head of the Government of this people; at the termination of my career, I am sorry that the moment of separating from you approaches, and shall never forget either the virtues that adorn you, or the esteem and distinctions which I have received from you.

If anything could mitigate this sorrow, it would doubtless be the leaving you under the governorship of the illustrious and prudent Gen. MARQUIS DE CASTELL-FLORITE, who has given in the Peninsula so many proofs of his high qualities to command, and whom the solicitude of Her Majesty the Queen for your well being has selected to take my place in the important office which I am about to resign in the hands of my worthy successor.

Continue giving to him the same consideration, the same confidence, the same support that you have given me, and believe that I offer up for your good fortune, for your future condition, for your felicity, will be found completely satisfied.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

HAVANA, Dec. 9, 1862.

SOLDIERS: On undertaking the military command of this island, I declared to you the perfect conviction I entertained that you would be always found equal, by your valor and discipline, to defend the important interests confided to you.

To-day, on taking leave of you, I fulfill a pleasing debt of justice in assuring you that during my command I have confirmed so honorable an opinion, and that you are soldiers worthy of noble Spain. This you showed when you went to Santo Domingo to embrace those natives who returned to the bosom of their country. This you likewise proved landing on the Mexican territory, and putting an end, by your noble deeds and severe discipline, to the erroneous ideas which the unfortunate natives of that fine country entertained for the Spanish army. It is my duty to mention here the brilliant behavior and distinguished services of the navy on all occasions, and more particularly on those just mentioned.

Soldiers: I thank you for the military virtues of which you have given so many proofs, and which have made my command over you so easy and so flattering for me. Continue to proceed under the orders of my most worthy successor, the Lieutenant-General, Marquis DE CASTELL-FLORITE, in the path of honor and loyalty; and in this manner you will become daily more entitled to the gratitude of the Queen and your country.

Volunteers: The just eulogiums which my worthy predecessor pronounced upon you, I repeat with pleasure, have been confirmed by my own observation and experience. Your loyalty and patriotism shine very high, and the confidence of the illustrious Captain-General of this Island may repose on those virtues. When the circumstances of Santo Domingo and Mexico rendered your services necessary, you hastened to offer them, and I with pleasure received them, being highly satisfied with your conduct. Great are the merits that you are contracting; the Government and your fellow-countrymen will know how to appreciate them.

Soldiers and Volunteers: Always preserve untarnished the honor of the glorious Spanish flag: let discipline reign constantly in your ranks, and before separating let us all salute our country with the cry of "Long Live the Queen."

Your Captain-General, SERRANO.

On the day after, being the day of his inauguration the new Captain-General, Gen. DULCE, issued the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

Her Majesty Queen ISABELLA II., who esteems with particular predilection the loyal inhabitants of this province, has deigned to honor me by intrusting to me the command over you, which I begin to exercise on this day.

Her Majesty's Government, desirous of the happiness and greater prosperity of the Cubans, also confides that I will second its aspiration.

I have the good fortune to find a worthy model to imitate in the illustrious Captain-General, the Duke DE LA TORRE, who has known how to acquire your esteem.

Identified completely with the idea of Her Majesty's Government, and relying upon the efficient cooperation of the authorities and sensible persons of this Province, it will be my perfect satisfaction if I succeed in making Cuba preserve a grateful remembrance of the command of your Captain-General, DOMINGO DULCE.

Soldiers and Volunteers: The most worthy Captain-General of the royal armies, the Duke DE LA TORRE, has just given up to me the military command of this Island which Her Majesty, the Queen, conferred upon me by royal decree, on the 13th of August last.

The just eulogiums that a General of so much authority and competency, as a military magnate, has given of your brilliant behavior on all occasions, and most signally in the reincorporation of Santo Domingo with the mother country, and in the expedition to the Mexican Republic, are to me more than a hope; they give me the complete certainty that you will continue to observe the same conduct, whatever may be the circumstances in which we may happen to be placed.

Still I regret that I am successor to the Duke DE LA TORRE because, knowing his distinguished abilities in commanding, I am ignorant if I shall be able to follow him in the path he has left me traced out.

Assist me, therefore, all of you in so noble an enterprise, with your subordination and discipline. Armies that possess these qualities are the surest guarantees of the peace and prosperity of nations and the firmest bulwark of their independence.

Soldiers and volunteers, with the union of your wishes, with the loyalty of your hearts, and with the efforts of your arms, I will try to preserve such inestimable blessings for this rich and favored island; always maintaining in it as lofty, as it is found at present, the flag of Castile, under whose shadow we will always live as brothers, all Spaniards of both hemispheres.

Soldiers and volunteers, long live the Queen.

Your Captain-General, DULCE.

The Ex-Captain-General, SERRANO, previous to his departure, which took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., was the recipient of various addresses from Corporations and Committees, expressive of regret at his resignation of office. The following is one of the kind addressed to the Ex-Captain-General, in the name of the City of Havana, and delivered by Col, D. MIGUEL CARDENAS Y CHAVEZ:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: In the course of a few hours your Excellency will be distant from us, but as the vessel that conducts you is leaving our shores, let your Excellency know that a unanimous and general feeling of sorrow predominates in our town; and all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, lament their separation from so beloved a Governor. The mildness and benevolence of your enlightened and paternal government, joined to the duties of justice, will make the recollection of you eternal, because your Excellency has shown by your noble actions that justice can be administered to all, and at the same time be affectionate and kind. Just, affable, accessible to all classes of society and at all hours, active, indefatigable, your high political and administrative qualities found here a vast theatre in which to display themselves, and although your Excellency came already preceded by an honorable reputation from your past deeds, you gave it among us a new brilliancy, for you leave after a government of nearly three years, without having caused a tear to be shed, nor excited any other complaints than those of sorrow at your departure. What greater glory most excellent Sir? For a Governor there is no other more worthy, nor purer, nor is there any greater title to be wished for in order to attain immortality. Cuba is the country of your wife, under its beautiful sky your tender children saw the light of day, and this twofold recollection, united to that of the gratitude which it inspires us with, will awaken in the lofty heart of your Excellency pleasing reminiscences, on turning your view from the Capital to this fertile land, where strictest union and most enviable peace have placed their throne, renewing to our august Sovereign the sentiments of adhesion and loyalty which are unchangeable, and under whose protecting guardianship it proceeds on the road of its prosperity and welfare. In like manner we hope from your Excellency, although separated from us by a long distance, how shall not the beneficent influence of your decided support and protection be felt in Cuba?

Your Excellency's name will be eternal, and on taking leave of your Excellency, perhaps forever, we are overwhelmed with sorrow, for there is not a heart that, on recollecting your beneficent government, does not bewail the painful moment of a leave-taking which is about to separate us by the immensity of the ocean from a Governor who has bequeathed to our history an imperishable name, and who lives and will always live in our hearts as the truest type of all the virtues that can adorn the life of a statesman.

This is the reason, most excellent Sir, that our prayers are raised to Heaven that happiness may follow your footsteps, and after a prosperous voyage you may arrive in your country, sure that the illustrious name of Gen. SERRANO, surrounded by the popular favor of which he is worthy, will live eternally engraved in our hearts as the noblest and purest of recollections.

In reply, the late Captain-General observed:

"My noble and worthy friend Don MIGUEL CARDENOS and Chavez will allow me to correct a single passage of his discourse, that he did not speak correctly when he said that I would not forget Cuba in treading the shores of my country. Gentlemen, I am here in my country. I am in Spain, surrounded by friends whom I love,—in the midst of people whom I shall never forget."

At this part of his reply, the *Diario* says, the Captain-General's emotion was so strong that tears came in his eyes. He then proceeded:

"Excuse me, gentlemen; what I experience at this moment you all can understand, for I am going to separate from this Spanish province which I love so much. When one feels one cannot make speeches. I shall never forget this moment, nor any of you. I will do for this fine country all that is in my power. I will tell her Majesty all that Cuba is and all that Cuba is worth. Gentlemen, I cannot go on. I repeat, excuse me."

At the conclusion of the above, the vice-regal party entered their carriages, the Duchess DE LA TORRE, with her children, in one, and the late Captain-General, the Duke DE LA TORRE, with his successor. Gen. DULCE, in another, and took the road from the Quinta de los Molinos to Havana, accompanied by their escorts, and followed by a long line of carriages belonging to the upper ten of Havana. At the place of embarkation to go on board the *San Quintin*, the steamer put at the late Captain-General's disposal to carry him back to Spain, there were already in waiting deputations of various corporations of the Island, the principal officers of the army and volunteers, and a large number of ladies, elegantly attired, who wished to bid farewell to the late Governor of the Island of Cuba and his family.

SERRANO intended to have left immediately on the arrival of his successor, but on account of the roughness of the weather was induced to defer it for a few days, at first proposing to leave on Sunday, the 14th, but eventually leaving on the 12th, as the weather had moderated. The steamer put at his disposal was, as already mentioned, the Government steamer *San Quintin*, which took out, in addition to the late Captain-General and his family, the ex-political Governor of Havana, Señor MANTILLA, and some other ex-employes of the late Administration.

Several steamers, carrying a large number of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied the *San Quintin* to the mouth of the harbor, gaily adorned with flags and banners. Among these was a "secesh" Mississippi steamboat, called the *Atlantic*, which had run the blockade some time ago, and is now lying idle in our harbor. The Confederate gents wanted to flaunt a rebel flag, but met with a decided negative from the Government on making the proposition.

The new Captain-General, it is said, comes out with instructions to demolish the walls of Havana, which will be a decided improvement to the city, and be of no injury to its defence, as they are completely useless against modern warfare. The proposition was made some time ago by Gen. CONCHA during his Administration, and it is to be at last going to be put into effect. Our new Captain-General has had some practice in pulling down city walls, those of Barcelona in Spain having been leveled while he was Captain-General of Catalonia, and therefore performed under his supervision. Another part of CONCHA's plan was to change the tongue of land on which Havana is built into an island, by means of a canal from the sea across the neck of land into the bay, but I have not heard whether this project has received the Government sanction. It could be very easily doue, as where the proposed canal was planned there is a stream of water running into the bay, which would only require to be enlarged, and to be carried a short distance into the sea. Whatever may be thought of this improvement, the first named—namely, the demolition of the city walls—meets with general approbation, as the health of the city will be thus materially improved.

According to the local newspapers, the sugar crop of the preseut year—or rather of next year, as the cutting of cane has only just begun—will be very good. The *Correo de Trinidad* says that in all the estates of that district they are cutting the cane, or have begun grinding—the technical term here for sugar-making—the yield being as good or better than that of the past year. The *Vomento*, of Cienfuegos, observes, on the same subject, that grinding has already begun on some estates of that district, and, to judge by the appearance of the cane fields, the crop will be one of the most abundant ever collected about there. Good prices are also anticipated, from the small quantity of sugar made this year in Louisiana.

The French transport *Jura* left Santiago de Cuba on the 4th with 440 mules and horses for the expeditionary army of that country in Mexico. It also took 234 bags of coffee, 276 oarrels of sugar, 77 hogsheads of spirits, 78 other horses with their equipments, 12 head of cattle, 27 sacks of corn, and various other articles bought in that city for the use of the French army.

On the 13th inst. there arrived here the United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander FLEMING, from Matanzas, having Admiral WILKES on board.

The United States gunboat *Magnolia* arrived here on the 11th instant from Key West, and brings the news that there passed by that place on the 9th inst., a naval force consisting of six steamers, and on the 10th another consisting of seven. They were all loaded with troops. One of them, the flag-ship, it is believed, came in collision, it is said, with the United States mailboat *Nonpariel*, which had come up along side to collect the mails, the Captain and crew of the latter only escaping with their lives in the boat that was at the stern of their vessel.

They are supposed here to form a part of the expedition under the orders of General BANKS, and the *Diario de la Marina*, from which the above news is translated, concludes from its private correspondence that they are intended for the Mississippi to open the navigation of that river, operating in conjunction with the expedition under McCLERNAND against Vicksburgh.

Two of the vessels of war intended to strengthen the Spanish fleet in these waters, arrived the day before yesterday, the screw steamer sloop-of-war *Santa Lucia*, and the side-wheel steamer *Ulloa*. Several naval and military officers appointed to places in the army and navy, stationed in and about the island came by them as passengers. The *Ulloa* brought, also, four stallions, a part of the number allotted by the Government to improve the breed of horses on the island, the *Isabel Segunda* brought six, only one having died on the passage.

PIERRE SOULE is now a resident of Havana, having come a passenger from New-York in the steamer *Roanoke*, on her last trip. He was heralded in the list of passenges, as given by the newspapers of the city, as Don PEDRO SOULE. "LARA."

A STEAMER BURNT BY THE GUERRILLAS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the officers of the *St. Maurice*, that on Saturday evening last, the steamer *Star*, Capt. MCKEIGE, was captured and burnt by guerrillas, at a point two miles below Plaquemine. The account given by some of the crew of the *Star*, is about as follows:

On Saturday the *Star* went up as high as Plaquemine; she soon left, and came down about a mile, when she landed and took in forty-five hogsheads of sugar, after which she crossed over to the left bank, at a wood pile about another mile lower down, to take in wood. She had not got more than a cord, when she was surprised by a gang of guerrillas, who took possession of her and moved her to the opposite side of the river, and after rolling out about forty hogsheads of sugar, set her on fire. She is said to have been entirely consumed.

Capt. MCKEIGE and the engineer, WM. DEWEY, were detained as prisoners, but the rest of the crew were given their liberty. Three white men, including the mate, and four negroes belonging to the crew of the *Star*, came down the river about two miles to a place where the *St. Maurice* was taking in wood, and came on her down to the city. The *St. Maurice*, on learning the guerrillas were so near, put out immediately for a safer locality.—*New-Orleans Evening Delta, Dec. 2.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Departure of the Montauk—Ovation to Capt. Worden—The Patapsco, Nahant and Weehawken Ordered to Move.

Yesterday was another eventful day in our ironclad navy. The United States steam battery *Montauk* left this City, her commander, Capt. WORDEN, receiving a perfect ovation on his departure. As early as 10 o'clock A. M. crowds of persons endeavored to obtain admission to the Navy-yard to witness the departure of the gallant officer, and his new Monitor. All were kept outside, however, save a favored few. Steam was got up on board the *Montauk* at an early hour, and Admiral PAULDING was informed at 10½ that she was about to leave. Officers then thronged the wharf, and when Capt. WORDEN arrived each took a warm farewell of him. The scene was most affecting. Prophecies of great events, and fresh laurels soon to be won, were heaped upon him. On board the receiving-ship *North Carolina* the enthusiasm of sailors, both recruits and old salts, was so marked, that the commanding officer ordered the rigging to be manned, after which three rousing cheers were given for the hero of the *Monitor*. At 11 o'clock the *Montauk* began to move, and cheers greeted her as she turned seaward. The engines were subjected to a brisk pressure of steam, and commenced making over forty revolutions a minute. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the boilers should leak again, as it was their doing so which prevented the departure of the vessel for some days. They remained tight, however, and worked well all the way down the river. Opposite Fulton Ferry boatmen and passengers on the river shouted and waved handkerchiefs in an excited manner. The speed attained on the trip down the Bay was nearly seven miles an hour, although the engines were not doing their best. When off the Battery the Revenue ensign and the flags of all naval vessels and transports were dipped, it having been known who commanded the *Montauk*. There was no stopping for powder, and at about 1½ o'clock, the low hull of the "Monitor No. 4," disappeared in the distance. Annexed is a list of the *Montauk's* officers;

Commander, John L. Worden; Lieut. Comd. and ex-officer C. H. Cushman, Master, Pierre Giraud; Ensigns, J. J. McKinley and G. P. Avery; Asst. Paymaster, S. F. Brown; Asst. Surgeon, S. M. Brayton; Engineers—2d Assts. R. Potts, (acting chief) and G. Stevens; 3d Assts. D. P. Cartney and G. H. Greene.

The steam convoy *Columbia*, which is to accompany the *Montauk*, to Hampton Roads, left the Navy Yard at 3 o'clock, and overhauled the iron-clad outside the Spit.

The *Patapsco*, one of the last nine Ericsson batteries tried her engines on Monday, at Wilmington, Del., having received orders, when they were in working condition, to proceed to Philadelphia. This is one of the three iron-clads armed with a rifle, instead of an 11 inch gun. She has besides a 15 inch piece of ordnance. The *Patapsco* is said to be a complete success so far, and as no firing is deemed indispensable to prove the efficiency of her armament, she will be dispatched to active service immediately. Her officers have all joined her, and she will probably be manned from the receiving-ship *Princeton*.

The *Weehawken* is under sailing orders, and will follow the *Passaic* and *Montauk*. She is now at New Jersey, and will not, it is believed make any regular trial trip beyond the usual test of her engines at the wharf.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Anniversary of the Opening of Grammar School No. 19.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock Grammar School No. 19 held the anniversary of its opening at the School-house in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. The school-room was prettily decorated with evergreens and draped with flags. At one end of the room was the inscription "Excelsior;" at the other "Welcome Christmas," both of which were formed by evergreens. A large number of the parents and friends of the scholars were present, and appeared highly delighted at the performances of the children. The programme consisted of reading and singing, the most noticeable of which were the reading of "The Bells" by six young ladies, and the declamation of "The Ravens" by Master SAMSON ABELS. Class Section C performed several military evolutions with a precision that reflected great credit on their drill-master. Mr. WILLIAM SHEATON is principal of this school.

WARD SCHOOL NO. 11.

The female department of Ward School No. 11, West Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, held a reception yesterday foreno

made remarks in response to various sentiments. The same personal and others complimentary to the Municipality of New-York, offered by other gentlemen of the party, and all gave the due meed of praise to the cemetery authorities for their liberality and patriotism, in being the first, and, so far, the only donors to the Corporation of a burial plot for the interment of the patriotic dead. The gift, it should be added, was originally intended only for the benefit of such Catholic soldiers as might die in the hospitals of the City, but the more liberal condition of including all Catholic soldiers of New-York, falling in the war, has since been added to the terms of the donation. The deed for the land is now being prepared. The visitors returned to the City at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, much pleased with their jaunt. It now remains for the Common Council to inclose the burial plot with a suitable railing and place an appropriate monument in the centre of it.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—Grammar School No. 33, Twenty-eighth-street, near Ninth-avenue, yesterday inaugurated their "Merry Christmas Time," by their usual semi-annual "Reception." A large audience was in attendance, and the pupils, under the care of Miss CLARA M. EDMONDS, Principal, were in high feather, and gave great delight to all who witnessed their performances. The songs, duetts, recitations, with the exhibitions of Calisthenics, were well given. TENNYSON'S "Charge of the Six Hundred," recited by one hundred young misses, had a singularly thrilling effect, and we think would have given to its author a new idea of his lines. The whole entertainment was a very good success, though an instance of discourtesy on the part of one of the subordinate teachers toward a lady visiter, was to be regretted. Such things should be "reformed altogether."

STREET-SWEEPERS' STRIKE.—There are about forty street-cleaners—laborers and carmen—employed in the Seventeenth Ward, under a sub-contractor named HARRIS, who has failed to pay them promptly for their labor, and now is considerably in arrears. The men have been employed under HARRIS since last August. They went to work reluctantly, knowing from experience that sub-contractors are not the best of paymasters; but they were assured by Mr. HACKLEY that they need have no doubts of the reliableness of HARRIS, and that he (HACKLEY) would see that they received their pay, if anything should prove unsatisfactory in respect to getting their wages, while engaged under HARRIS. This hope has also failed, and hence the men have left their work and demand not only back pay, but a surety of their pay for the future, being unwilling to work for any irresponsible sub-contractor.

OUR DEAD AT FREDERICKSBURGH.—Friday, the 26th inst., has been fixed by the Committee on National Affairs as the time for the obsequies of Col. JAMES H. BULL, late of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, at whose head he fell before Fredericksburgh. The body of Capt. JOHN P. DODGE, of the same regiment, will be interred at the same time, with probably the remains of several others of our gallant dead. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock precisely, and in the meantime the bodies will lie in state at the Governor's Room, though not exposed to view, under the care of Mr. GEO. W. ROOME, keeper of the City Hall. The Seventy-first Regiment will act as a guard of honor on the solemn occasion. Capt. DODGE was the late Assistant Surgeon of this gallant militia command, and this fact makes it more proper that the Seventy-first should turn out. The regiment will parade in full fatigue, white gloves, belts and overcoats. Line will be formed on Bond-street, at 1 o'clock precisely.

TAMMANY HALL.—A meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall was held on Monday, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman; Dr. A. B. ROLLINS, Secretary. After organizing, it was on motion resolved, that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed in reference to a change in the Board of Police Commissioners. Also that the 6th of January, the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, be celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion, by a sumptuous dinner at Tammany Hall, to which the distinguished victors of the Democratic Party are invited. The report of the Finance Committee for the year 1862, was received and approved. At this time a telegram was received by Hon. E. F. PURDY, announcing a full Democratic victory in the city of Bridgeport, Conn., which was received with immense cheering. The Committee then adjourned to meet on Monday next, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

TWO CONVICT MURDERERS HAVE A FIGHT IN THE TOMBS.—A few days ago, Dr. MOSES LOWENBURG and CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, both confined in the Tombs under sentence of death for murder, got into a discussion while together in the new part of the prison. They soon became very much excited, whereupon JEFFERDS struck LOWENBURG several blows in the face with his fist, blacking his eyes, and otherwise injuring him. By order of Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, the prisoners were taken back to the old part of the prison, where they remain in close confinement. JEFFERDS exhibits his vicious nature on every convenient opportunity.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—Coroner RAMSEY held an inquest at No. 74 Suffolk-street, on the body of Mrs. SARAH BRIGGS, 60 years of age and born in New-York, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received in consequence of her clothes taking fire while sitting with her back to the fire. She was horribly burned before the flames could be extinguished.... CATHARINE HILTZEHMAN, a child 3 years of age, died in Sixty-fifth street, near Eleventh-avenue, from burns received by her clothes taking fire from a grate. Her legs, body and arms were terribly burned. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of death from burns accidentally received.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BIRMINGHAM, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—The funeral of this gallant young officer, who fell before Fredericksburgh, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence in Seventh-avenue, and was attended by the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, of which deceased was a member during the first campaign of Virginia. The body was taken across Twenty-third-street Ferry to Calvary Cemetery.

A JUVENILE DEPREDATOR.—JOHN DOWD, a lad 15 years of age, was arrested by Officer BLACKWELL, of the Fourth Ward, on the charge of stealing $75 in gold from PATRICK MARTIN, of No. 89 Roosevelt-street. After his arrest, the prisoner confessed to taking the money, and said he gave it to a woman, who subsequently returned $15 to the owner. DOWD was taken before Alderman HALL and committed to the Tombs for trial. Search is being made for the balance of the money.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—THOMAS SNOW, recently arrested on suspicion of receiving stolen goods, has had an examination before Justice CONNOLLY, which resulted in his honorable discharge, there being no evidence against him.

SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED.—We hope the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house will not be forgotten by the public at Christmas, and that they may not suffer such a disappointment as they did on Thanksgiving Day. Contributions may be sent to the Superintendent of the institution, Sun Building, Fulton-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STREET CLEANING AND REPAIRS TO WELLS AND PUMPS.—The Brooklyn Board of Contracts met yesterday morning, to receive and open proposals for cleaning the streets, and repairing the wells and pumps of the city for the ensuing year. The bids were numerous, and there was a large attendance of parties interested. The lowest bidders for cleaning the streets, and to whom the contracts will probably be awarded, are as follows, with the prices at which they offer to do the work:

First Ward, Timothy Bannon, $1,200; G. Burns, the same, (two bids;) Second Ward, F. Hickey, $1,200; Third Ward, F. Hickey, $1,220; Fourth Ward, F. Hickey, $1,240; Fifth Ward, J. Mahon, $1,500; Sixth Ward, J. O'Donnell, $1,493; Seventh Ward, Wm. Sweeney, $850; Eighth Ward, J. Delaney, $425; Ninth Ward, D. & P. Dunn, $650; Tenth Ward, D. & P. Dunn, $1,400; Eleventh Ward, D. & P. Dunn, $1,500; Twelfth Ward, M. Keleher, $340; Thirteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $1,300; Fourteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $953; Fifteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $622; Sixteenth Ward, J. Starks, $1,173; Seventeenth Ward, P. Quinn, $250; Eighteenth Ward, M. O'Brien, $225; Nineteenth Ward. (two bids,) J. King, $650, and P. Quinn, $650.

The bids are all so ridiculously low that it cannot be expected that the streets will be in any better condition during the coming year than they were last year, when scarcely a contractor in the city pretended to do more than to lift his money at the beginning of every month. Never since the city was a government organization were the streets so uniformly filthy as they were last year, under the present contract system.

The following are the lowest bidders for repairing wells and pumps:

First Ward, L. F. Hauft, $56; Second Ward, L. F. Hauft, $36; Third Ward, L. F. Hauft, $56; Fourth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $70; Fifth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $100; Sixth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $100; Seventh Ward, J. Tiner, $76; Eighth Ward, J. Tiner, $168; Ninth Ward, A. F. Krack, $250; Tenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $112; Eleventh Ward, L. F. Hauft, $175; Twelfth Ward, D. Beard, $112; Thirteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $126; Fourteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $100; Fifteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $72; Sixteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $40; Eighteenth Ward, J. Haskins, $40; Nineteenth Ward, L. F. Hauft, $80.

The same will apply to the wells and pumps as to the streets. At the recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. TERHUNE stated that the contract for repairing the wells and pumps of the Ninth Ward last year, was $300, when it was well known that it would be a losing job at $1,000. The consequence was, when a pump became disarranged, it remained in that condition, and long before the year expired citizens were compelled to go a distance of several blocks for water—that Ward not being generally supplied from Ridgewood. The Board will meet again on Friday, when the awards will probably be announced.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PACKER INSTITUTE.—The pupils of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, gave their Christmas entertainment in the chapel of that building last evening. It consisted of a series of tableaux called "Progress; or, Tides in the Affairs of Men," entirely original, having been written by the scholars who took part in the representation. The argument was this: "The omnipotence of Jehovah above the nations of the earth is shown by the redemption of the children of Israel. The rise of polytheism and the spread of learning and the civilizing arts are illustrated by Greece and Rome. Then Christianity is introduced in its primitive form, and the universal dominion of Christ foretold. Then come the middle ages of ignorance and superstition, when the Christian faith loses all its simple purity and the world seems plunged in impenetrable darkness. The Era of Reformation dawns. Then the Goddess of Liberty enters, proclaiming herself the great moving principle of all progress, and the glories of freedom are rehearsed by representative nations. Then Liberty appeals to the nations to rally round her standard, and fight for Universal Freedom."

Where all were so excellent, it would appear invidious to particularize one young lady more than another; suffice the whole entertainment was most interesting, and passed off to the delight of all.

THE SKATING SEASON.—The skating season is now fairly inaugurated, and all the ponds in Brooklyn are doing an excellent business. The Capitoline, located between Marcy and Putnam avenues, near the line of the Fulton-avenue Railroad, opened with a fine field of ice on Monday, and yesterday a band of music was in attendance to add to the attractions. The grounds embrace eleven acres, of which eight acres are of ice—the whole surrounded with a high board fence, containing commodious buildings for ladies and gentlemen. A planked walk leads from Fulton-avenue to the pond. There are in all seven ponds within the city limits—the Washington, on Fifth-avenue; the Union Pond, in the Eastern District; the Willow Pond, in Gowanus; Chichester's and Monitor Ponds, in Greenpoint—all well conducted in every respect. Skating excellent on all.

THE STRIKE AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The ship carpenters of the Navy-yard held two meetings yesterday—one in the morning, and the other at 5 o'clock last evening, at which time they expected to receive a favorable report from the Naval Constructor. The Committee on the subject reported, however, that they had been unable to obtain an interview with that officer, and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned until Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The remnant of this regiment, numbering about 140 men, having been consolidated with the Ironsides Regiment, located at Jamaica, were escorted to the camp of the latter, from the Old Lunatic Asylum, in Flatbush, yesterday. The regiment is preparing to embark for the South.

NEW-JERSEY.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE FIRST NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE.—From an official statement of Adjt.-Gen. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, of the killed, wounded and missing in the First New-Jersey Brigade, we take the following recapitulation:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Second Regiment	—	1	—
Third Regiment	—	2	—
Fourth Regiment	8	36	36
Fifteenth Regiment	4	20	5
Twenty-third Regiment	5	37	9
Total	17	96	50

Of the New-Jersey troops engaged, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth lost the heaviest, the first having five killed, 99 wounded and 37 missing. In the Twenty-eighth 12 were killed, 157 wounded and 31 missing. The report that New-Jersey had 2,000 men killed, wounded and missing in the recent engagements are evidently gross exaggerations.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—JAMES SHERRY, Co. A, Second District of Columbia Volunteers, (President's Guard,) died on the 22d, of anasarca. A very acceptable donation of 300 neat earthen spittoons has just been received at the hospital from the ladies of Woodbridge, N. J., by the hands of Mrs. DALLEY. The soldiers are much in need of reading matter, and books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., will be thankfully received.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, as Mr. LUCIUS D. GOULD, a well-known citizen of Newark, was riding in his carriage, the tire of one of the wheels suddenly broke, and springing up, struck Mr. GOULD upon the head, inflicting a serious injury. He was removed to his house in Franklin-place, where he remained insensible during the night, but was somewhat better yesterday morning. The tire was a new-fashioned, patent contrivance, put on in two pieces, and fastened by bolts.

BILLS FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.—Five bills upon the Newark City Bank having been fraudulently obtained from that bank by means of a forged check, the bank has issued a circular, announcing that bills of the above description—of which it has but six in circulation—will be redeemed for the present, only at the bank counter, and that their further issue will be discontinued. The above bank, together with the Mechanics' and State Banks, offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the forger who recently drew nearly $9,000 from those banks on forged checks.

CORRECTION.—In our notice yesterday of the First New-Jersey Brigade, the types made us say, "Gen. FOSTER has not yet received his commission." It should have been Gen. TORBERT, who is in command of the Brigade. Gen. FOSTER, as is well known, is in North Carolina.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862.

Present—John T. Hepry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of December twenty and twenty-two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of George Jenkins, for fitting up First Election District, Twelfth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

By the President—

Bill of James McCabe, for fitting up Fourth Election District, Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet again on Friday next, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a preamble and resolution in favor of providing a stand of brigade colors for the Sickles' Brigade, also a stand of regimental colors for the Seventy-fourth Regiment New-York State Militia.

But he subsequently withdrew the motion.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution authorizing the Committee on National Affairs to employ a person to compile the debates, &c., of the Common Council during the past year.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return unapproved the resolution originating in your Honorable Body, providing that the Clerk of the Common Council employ a suitable person to compile the debates in the two branches of the Common Council, from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars.

I have been unable to agree with the Common Council as to the force of the reasons urged in the preamble to this resolution.

The compilation would be useless without an expenditure of ten or twelve thousand dollars for its publication. Such an expenditure does not seem to me to be warranted by any advantages likely to arise from it. Before the publication could be completed most of the subjects discussed in these debates would have lost their interest. Such publications, moreover, are not usual in legislative bodies; indeed I do not know of any recent precedent for such a publication. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes, and ordered to be printed in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldermae Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Samuel C. Reed be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That John Hoope be and is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By The President—

Resolved, That Henry L. Robertson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby granted to Geo. W. Jenkins, to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue included in and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue between the points above indicated shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting his financial estimates or Budget for the year 1863.

Which was directed to be printed in document form, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to renumber Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring to donate the Congregation Anshi Chesed a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the rules and orders, in order to present a resolution.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following:

Resolved, That the Common Council will attend the funeral obsequies of Colonel Bull and Captain Dodge, of Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on Friday next, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Allen, Froment—2.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Duffy for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power).

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. F. Plumb, for the sum of ten dollars for fitting up First Election District of the Sixth Ward, for the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power).

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Printz, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power).

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that all necessary repairs to the roof of building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White-streets, be made forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

(By Board of Aldermen, December sixteen, the following substitute therefor adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That all necessary repairs to the building known as the City Arsenal, or Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By Board of Councilmen, December nineteen, substitute of Board of Aldermen amended, by adding the words following thereto, "and that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals therefor," and as amended adopted.)

Alderman Boole moved that this Board do adhere to its former action, and a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President announced as such Committee, Aldermen Reed, Chipp and Brady.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to repair pier foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a lamp on the westerly side of Ninth-avenue, about fifty feet north of Forty-seventh-street.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith. The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Negative—Aldermen Froment, Farley—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Division-street, from the Bowery to Essex-street, be paved with trap block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, half the expense thereof to be paid by the property owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the tax for three years—one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two—amounting to four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ten cents, with interest, against the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, be and the same is hereby remitted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition from Board of Councilmen, of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen, for the purchase of a steam fire engine, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare the necessary specifications, and advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Lafayette Fire Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday next, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of December twenty were read and approved.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following Message, returning without his approval the resolution relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property:

[The reporter has failed to furnish us with the Message. —ED. TIMES.]

(Councilman Keech was here called to the Chair.)

Councilman Stevenson moved that the communication be received, laid on the table ten days, published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and printed in full in the minutes.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "all the" before papers, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—5.

And the motion as amended was agreed to.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Bill of Patrick Leddy, amounting to nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, for fitting up poll of Eighth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Ryan—

Whereas, The person with whom Andrew J. Hackley contracted for cleaning the streets in the Seventeenth Ward has failed, or has neglected to pay the men employed by him to clean the streets of said Ward, thereby causing great distress to these poor persons and their families; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board what steps he has taken, or can take, to have payment made to these men for their services.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That the crosswalk on the east side of Third-avenue, at the junction of Seventeenth-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be and the same hereby is given to Benjamin Drachmann to keep and exhibit goods on the stoop in front of his premises, known as number three hundred and eighty-one Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Aldermen of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Chambers, for the sum of ninety dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Ferries, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given for the construction and building of ferry slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River, in accordance with the annexed resolution, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to the market recently established at said place.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution Board of Aldermen, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences procure a portrait of General George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a full-length portrait of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring the portrait of Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, fireman, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises known as number nine hundred and ninety-eight Broadway, occupied by Engine Company number twenty-five as a meeting-room, from September first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, both inclusive; and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Phillips, fireman, for the sum of seventy-seven dollars, to be in full for rent of premises number two hundred and forty-six Seventh-avenue, occupied by Engine Company number twenty-five as a lodge-room, and take his receipt for the same.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of majority and minority of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of instructing the Corporation Counsel to take action in reference to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of John Kiernan, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Twenty-first Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, the twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hayes moved to take up ninety thousand six hundred and eighty-one, being report of Special Committee of Board of Councilmen in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for ten thousand dollars in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment—said money to be used as a regimental fund for said regiment. said sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, under the ordinance "to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volnnteers from the City of New-York, organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war" passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, September two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Councilman Lent moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words following, viz.: "in favor of Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding said Sixty-ninth Regiment" and inserting in lieu thereof the words following, viz.: "payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund on a requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers, provided satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Comptroller, that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is entitled to the same."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Ross, The President, Long—4.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen, Healy, Repper, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Snyder, Long—8.

And the President *pro tem* declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, twenty-sixth instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4327, 4337, 4437, 4443, 4445, 4447, 4449, 4451, 4453, 4455, 4457, 4450, 4461, 4463, 4467, 4469, 4477, 4483, 4485, 4487, 4489, 4493, 4495, 4497, 4499, 4503, 4507, 4511, 4515, 4519. *Part II.*—Nos. 4588, 4622, 4740, 4826, 4836, 4840, 4844, 4846, 4848, 4850, 4852, 4862, 4864, 4866, 4872, 4876, 4878, 4880, 4884, 4886, 4888, 4890, 4892, 4894, 4900, 4902, 4912, 4914, 4918, 4920. *Part III.*—Nos. 3873, 2682, 2353, 767, 2837, 4584.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 1752, 3134, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3170, 3172.

Husband and Wife—May they contract as drawer and drawee of a bill of Exchange?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice BARBOUR.

The Lee Bank vs. *George B. Satterlee.*—This action was brought by the indorser and holder, upon three bills of exchange, drawn in Massachusetts, by Pierre C. Kane, upon defendant, payable to the order of Edith Kane, the wife of the drawer, three, four, and six months after date, respectively, and indorsed by her and duly accepted by the drawer before maturity.

The defence was, that the drawing of a bill of exchange and its delivery to the payee constitute a contract between the drawer and the drawee, whereby the former becomes bound to pay to the latter, or to his indorsers, the amount of such bill, in case the same shall not be accepted or paid upon due presentment; that a husband is incapable of thus contracting with his wife; that the wife in this case, took no title by such delivery, and that the bills in question were and are, for these reasons, void and inoperative, as against the acceptor.

The Court, per BARBOUR, J., held that in the absence of all evidence of *mala fides possessio* in the holder, proof of the possession of the bills by the plaintiff is, *prima facie*, sufficient to establish his ownership of them. (Conroy *vs.* Warren, 3 John, Ca., 259; Peacock *vs.* Rhodes, Doug., 636; Moltram *vs.* Mills, 1 Sandf., S. C. Rep., 37.) The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to recover, if the bills were valid obligations against the acceptor.

In respect to the contract between the husband and wife, as insisted upon by the defendant's counsel, the Court said:

It is true that, by the Common Law, which in that regard must control in this case, a husband and his wife are in general incapable of contracting with each other so as to create a right of action in favor of the one as against to the other. But a bill of exchange is not merely a contract between the drawer and the payee. It is, when accepted, a new contract between the acceptor and the then holder, who, in this case, was the indorser of the wife. Nor is such a bill always a contract as between the drawer and the person to whom or to whose order it is payable. It may be made payable to the drawer himself, or to some one receiving the same for collection for the benefit and use of the drawer; or, what is a very common occurrence in commercial communities, it may be payable to the order of some person who indorses it, simply for the accommodation of the maker. In none of those cases is there any contract which can be enforced by the payer named in the bill against the maker. In each instance it is a mere direction to pay, and has no validity whatever as an obligation until indorsed by a *bona fide* purchaser or acceptor.

In this case the defendant held in his hands moneys belonging to the drawer to the amount mentioned in the bills. (Griffith *vs.* Reed, 21 Wend., 502.) He was directed by the drawer to pay those moneys over to his wife or to such person as she should, by her order, appoint to receive the same, and, by the same instruments, such drawer, in effect, constituted the wife his agent to receive the moneys, or by her order to appoint their payment to such other person as should become the holder of the bills; as he might well do. (Co. Litt., 520.) Under the authority thus conferred upon her, the wife indorsed the bills, the defendant duly accepted them, and the plaintiff is their *bona fide* holder. The objection of the defendant to pay, rests, not upon any supposable interest, or want of interest in the wife as the payee named in the bills of exchange, but on his promise, implied in the acceptance, to pay the amount out of the funds of the drawer, which was in his possession. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs.

F. C. Bliss, for plaintiffs; Richard O'Gorman, for defendant.

How Wife's Property was Seized to Pay her Husband's Debts—The Consequences.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Adolphene Kluender vs. *James-Lynch, Sheriff, &c.*—The plaintiff sues to recover the value of the contents of a cigar store, recently owned by her, as claimed, at No. 78 Bowery. Mrs. Kluender claims that the cigar store was her separate property, and that the defendant wrongfully seized upon its contents and carried them away.

The defence was that the goods were seized under an execution against the property of Frederick Kluender, plaintiff's husband, to whom it belonged.

Thus the question was resolved into one of fact, and the Jury solved it in favor of the plaintiff, giving her a verdict for $500.

Lowton & Fullerton for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *McClellan et al.*—*The Same* vs. *Priest, et al.*—Judgments ordered.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Journey, et al. vs. *Perkins, et al.*—Settled.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Taylor vs. *Shipman, et al.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 23, 1862.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81. Con.	103	300	Pacific Mail S. Co.	136⅜
10,000	Tre. 7 3.10 p. c. N.	102¾	50	do	b30 136⅜
8,000	do	102¾	50	do	c 136¾
33,060	U. S. Cs. 1 yr. C.	95¾	10	do	136
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	116	8	do	136¾
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	54	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 103¾
7,000	do	53¾	800	Erie Railway	62⅜
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	52	750	do	62⅜

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 7,647 bbls. Flour, 2190 bbls. and 1,275 bags Corn Meal, 170 bushels Corn, 193 bushels Rye, 360 bushels Barley, 780 bushels Malt, 9,588 bushels Oats, 3,153 pkgs. Provisions, and 651 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $8 80 for Pots and $8 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow is firm, but quiet.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand at uniform prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been inactive, yet steady.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand at drooping rates.

COPPER—Small sales of Refined Ingot have been made at 31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Middlings closed firmly at 66c.@66½c. ℔ lb. Sales, 650 bales. There were 75 bales damaged also sold, at auction, at 50c.@53c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 300 tons West India Logwood at $20 00@$22 ℔ ton.

FISH—Continued quiet at previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and tending downward. The reported sales, since our last comprise 8,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $5 60@$6 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 75 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Father Kemp's Old Folks.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Buckley's Serenaders.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polymorama.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Again the rebel report of a disaster to our arms in North Carolina is followed by our own report of a victory. A day or two ago, it will be remembered, we published a rebel dispatch, received by way of Nashville, dated at Wilmington, N. C., announcing that Gen. Foster had attacked Goldsboro, but had been repulsed with great slaughter. This morning we have a dispatch from Gen. Foster, which, though covering but a dozen lines, is pregnant with importance and success. He says he has burned the railroad bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and torn up several miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Four engagement have been fought—at Southwest Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro—in all of which the enemy have, to use Gen. Foster's expression, been "handsomely whipped." The details of these brilliant operations will be awaited with much interest. No intimation as to our losses is given.

The President has issued an address to the Army of the Potomac, regarding the late battle of Fredericksburgh. He says that although the army was not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. He extols the courage with which our troops, in an open field, faced the enemy behind intrenchments, and the skill with which the Rappahannock was crossed and recrossed. He condoles with the mourners for the dead, sympathizes with the severely wounded, and tenders all, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, regarding the recent repulse at Fredericksburgh, is given in full in the columns of the Times this morning. It includes the testimony of Gen. Burnside regarding all the movements of the army since he assumed command, and coincides in all particulars with the statements on the subject recently given by us.

The advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac are not important. No shots have been exchanged with the rebels for several days, and the river pickets maintain a friendly disposition toward each other.

Gen. Burnside has made another statement in regard to the losses at Fredericksburgh, correcting his former one in the light of later medical reports. The whole number of wounded he now puts down at between six and seven thousand, instead of nine thousand, as before reported. About one-half of the wounded are receiving treatment in hospitals.

Mr. John S. Rarey has, at the request of Gen. Halleck, visited the Army of the Potomac, to ascertain and report upon the condition of the horses in that army. His report is given elsewhere. It will be seen that he gives a better account of their condition than we have been led to expect, though it is certainly bad enough. He gives some suggestions as to the proper treatment of the animals, which will no doubt be adopted, as far as possible.

A body of rebel cavalry are said to have been about Leesburgh on Saturday last—doubtless a portion of White's band.

The lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature, on Friday, by a vote of 130 to 42, adopted a resolution which reads thus: "That our confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President of the United States remains unshaken, and that, as the representatives of the people of this State, we pledge ourselves to support and sustain him in the prosecution of all measures which shall be found necessary to suppress the infernal rebellion now raging, and to reestablish the National Union, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and restore the supremacy of the law throughout our entire country. And while we tender to him our sympathy in the trying and difficult circumstances in which he is placed, and in the pressure of so momentous responsibilities, we deprecate every attempt to impute to him such evils or disasters as may have resulted from the errors of judgment, inefficiency or culpability of subordinate officials, and which no exertions on his part could have prevented or averted."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the President, transmitting the report of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Commissioner to New-Orleans. The House resolution, to adjourn over for the holidays, was concurred in. A resolution, making the inquiries of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the Banks' transports general, was adopted. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise two hundred regiments of colored soldiers. A bill for the relief of the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold* was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution relative to sending troops into the State of Delaware during the election was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Bankrupt bill was taken up and debated at considerable length. During the proceedings, a report from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, relative to the disaster at Fredericksburgh, was handed in and ordered to be printed. After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, made another effort to get the protest against the Indemnity bill placed on the journal, but it failed. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and its consideration postponed until Jan. 5. A bill to establish a postal money order system was reported from the Post-office Committee, and immediately passed. It provides for a charge of five cents on every ten dollars. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the correspondence which passed in April, 1861, between Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, formerly one of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet officers. The bill to annul the treaties with certain Sioux and Dacotah Indians, and to indemnify the sufferers by their atrocities, was considered in Committee of the Whole. A vote was subsequently taken upon the passage of the bill, but no quorum was present, though the vote was 64 to 18. The House soon after adjourned until the first Monday in January.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Comptroller sent in his estimates of the expenses of the City Government for 1863, which were referred to the Finance Committee. Their total amount is $7,088,587 56, of which $1,071,657 36 is for the redemption of the City debt, including war loans, and $825,771 20 for interest on the City debt. The total amount of the appropriations for the City for 1862 was $6,187,659 15. The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolutions authorizing a purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, at the price of $533,900, on the ground that he believes the title to it is in the Corporation, and that the price is far too high, even if the purchase were a proper one to be made. The message was laid over. A resolution by Mr. Ryan was adopted, inquiring of the City Inspector what steps he has taken, or can take, to have the street-sweepers in the Nineteenth Ward paid by the street-cleaning contractor, who is behindhand in paying his men employed there. The Railway Committee presented majority and minority reports in relation to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. Both reports recommended that the Corporation Counsel be empowered to prosecute the Company for arrearage license fees on cars that have been run without licenses; and the majority report further recommends that the Street Commissioner be directed to remove the tracks which the Company have put down without the authority of the Common Council. Both reports were laid over. The resolution to give the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. $10,000, in consideration of their having enlisted for the war, was concurred in. Adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the resplutions to transfer the charge and control of the new Court-house building to the Board, was read and laid over. The veto is based on the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, given in October, 1861, and very recently reaffirmed by him, that the New City Hall Commissioners are entitled to the work of constructing the building. The Police Commissioners reported that they have expended $87,884 of surplus funds in building the new Police headquarters, and requested the privilege of using $20,000 of unexpended balances of appropriations for the Department for the purpose of fitting up the building. The communication was referred. The Excise Commissioners reported, in a lengthy document, a list of the names of the persons, and their places of business, to whom they have granted licenses this year. The report was referred, with power to send for persons and papers, with the view of ascertaining the amount of income from the licences. The resolution to pay Geo. H. Purser the various amounts of a small batch of the claims assigned to him by the workmen employed on the new Court-house, was taken up and passed. Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday.

The Sunday-school children of Trinity Church will hold their annual Christmas festival in Trinity Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The church is gaily decorated with evergreens, and in the middle porch will stand a large Christmas tree, the gifts upon which will be distributed to the children at the close of the festival. During the afternoon the well-known chimer, Mr. James Aylifpe, will play several tunes upon the bells.

The iron-clad *Patapsco*, built at Wilmington, Del., is expected to arrive at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Friday next, completely equipped for service. She is one of the Monitor fleet.

Early on last Saturday morning the Post-office in New-London, Conn., was broken open and robbed. The mails from Boston and New-York, those prepared for the United States frigate *Sabine*, and the contents of the general delivery were taken.

The people of New-Haven, Conn., have been trying to flood the principal city park, so as to make a skating pond of it. Thus far they have only succeeded in producing a strip of ice where little urchins slide.

Capt. Baylor, notorious throughout Western Virginia as a guerrilla leader, has been captured near Charlestown.

The principal business men of Troy have published a card, saying that they will neither receive nor pay out individual shinplasters after Jan. 1.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Barbour has rendered decision in a case involving some interesting questions touching contracts between husbands and wives, and also in relation to bills of exchange, acceptances, &c. A note of the case will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market was less firm yesterday on the speculative shares, but steady on Governments. Gold, 132¼; Exchange, 146½ ₩ cent.

Flour was quiet and depressed yesterday. Wheat and Corn were more sought after and closed rather firmer. Pork and Lard were less active and declining. Beef was in fair request, as were also Cotton and Molasses. Bacon was freely purchased at full rates. Sugars were more inquired for. Coffee, Teas, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Rice, Spices, Chemicals, Tobacco, Wool, Whisky and Naval Stores were in limited demand. More extensive freight engagements were reported, but at drooping rates.

The Live Stock markets are not so well supplied with animals this week. There is a falling off of 1,200 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 18,600 hogs, making a large deficit as compared with last week. Poultry, however, in part makes up for this loss, an enormous quantity of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens having been forwarded for holiday week. They are selling so cheap that large numbers of citizens turn from the roast beef or pork steak to the more savory turkey. Beeves number 5,012, of which 4,391 were offered at Forty-fourth-street. This proved too many after the large supply last week, and the yards were only cleared by heavy sacrifices, the closing rates being nearly 1c. lower than the opening. Good cattle were not plenty, and, as most butchers wanted good beef this week, they were in special request, and went off quite lively at rising last week's rates. There were a goodly number of extra fat cattle for Christmas, for some of which 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., net weight, was paid. All of this class were well sold, but come to the "rough scuff," of which the supply far exceeded the demand, and there was almost a dead lock. Butchers did not want such mean animals, and would not take them except at very low rates. One lot went begging purchasers at $25 ₩ head, or 5c. ₩ lb. The average for all classes was about 7¼c..... Sheep and Lambs number less than 8,000. There is a good demand for fat sheep at 5½c. ₩ lb., live weight, and 6c. if selected. A few very large and extra fat sheep brought $15@$20 each, or 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb. Common stock sells slowly..... Live Hogs number but 35,154—a large supply at ordinary times, but light compared with the late arrivals of more than 50,000 ₩ week. Prices are rather firmer, fat corn-fed hogs bringing 5c.@5½c., medium 5c., and still-fed 4½c. All kinds are selling as fast as they arrive.

Gov. Seymour.—We understand that Gov. Seymour has tendered to Major Sprague, of the United States Army, the position of Adjutant-General. We are further informed that in the letter inviting him to assume the duties of that office, Gov. Seymour expresses his desire to have some one fill it who will act in harmony with the Federal Government, and whose practical acquaintance with military affairs will enable the State of New-York to maintain the proud preëminence she has thus far held in the work of maintaining the Union and the Constitution. The tone of the letter indicates anything but the purpose of obstructing the war, which has been attributed to Gov. Seymour by some of his political friends as well as by many of his opponents.

The Great Necessity—The Government and the People.

The war needs many amendments doubtless; but the prime one is this: *the people must deal more fairly by the Government, and the Government more fairly by the people.* The Government and the people have reciprocal rights and duties. These must be better observed *on both sides*, or failure is inevitable.

First, the people must judge the Government less hastily and harshly. They have just poured upon it their hottest wrath—for what, as is now proved, it was in no wise responsible for. Gen. Burnside moved upon Fredericksburgh heights not only without the orders of Government, but, as he himself declares, against its anticipations. The movement, under the circumstances, was probably justifiable on every military principle; but, whether so or not, everybody now admits that the Government has not to answer for it. This undue swiftness to condemn has latterly been becoming a regular habit of the public mind. It comes, naturally enough, perhaps, from the continued disppointment in realizing decisive results. But it must not be indulged. There never was a human Government yet that could command events. "Man proposes, God disposes." All that can rightly be asked of our Government is, that it should do its best. Knowing the motives which should impel the Administration thus to endeavor—its recorded oath, its personal devotion to the cause, its praise among the people, its credit in history—we are bound to suppose that it is guilty of no lack of faithful effort, until it *clearly appears* to the contrary. A just allowance must be made for the unexampled difficulties with which the Government is surrounded. Upon almost every one of its departments an amount of work and responsibility has been devolved, in comparison with which all that has ever before been known there was mere child's play. It would require more than human intelligence, and more than human energy, to meet all this host of new duties infallibly and completely. At the best there must be some shortcomings and error. Improvement, of course, we have a right to expect. But every observant man knows that the business administration of the war has mended greatly since its early stage—quite as much so, probably, as its martial conduct in the field. A thousand faults have been corrected in both spheres of action. Others doubtless still remain to be exposed and remedied. Experience develops these, and experience takes time. We must be patient. Above all things, we must avoid *the fault-finding spirit*. Nearly every man feels a strong temptation in this direction. His favorite General has not been elevated to, or retained in, the highest command; or his favorite policy, in respect to Slavery, has not been observed. This excites dissatisfaction, which in turn begets general censoriousness.

But it is all wrong. The cause at stake is of infinitely more moment than any personal consideration, or any party policy. It is impossible that all shall be satisfied in respect to such predilections. The true patriot, however earnest he may be concerning them, will yet keep them to their own proper limit, and never allow them to bias his judgment upon matters with which they legitimately have nothing to do, and to stimulate a general indiscriminate opposition. This is the very essence of faction. This spirit vents itself not only in rash judgments and fierce reproaches about current events, when only half understood or altogether misunderstood, but also in reverting to the past, and dragging up old complaints. For instance, there is still a loud clamor in certain quarters about arbitrary arrests, in spite of the fact that no such arrests are now made, and that those who suffered from them have been released. Whether those arrests, under the circumstances, were or were not justifiable, may perhaps be a debatable question. But this is not the time to debate it. Those who do so, in spite of the fact that it has ceased to be practical, and who make use of it to bring the Government into reproach, are, whether they feel it or not, untrue to patriotic duty. If the Government has erred in the past, let its errors sleep. They have no business with the present. Judge the Government by the present. In common justice, judge it only on *known* truths; and, in common charity, considering its tremendous burden of duty, judge it generously.

Second, the Government in return must put more trust in the people. It must take more pains to get a correct understanding of public opinion. There is reason to apprehend that, in its constant press of business, it pays little attention to what is said of it outside of its immediate circle. Mischief must come of this. No responsible Government can afford to ignore or neglect public opinion—least of all a Republican Government, which lives only in the people. The Government, too, is bound, so far as it well can, to enlighten public opinion by timely explanations. One of the peculiarities of our system is the exclusion of the Cabinet from seats in the legislative halls. In England, and in France, and even in the rebel Confederacy, under the Confederate Constitution, the heads of the various departments are present at the legislative sittings, and always ready to submit to any interpellations, and by speech explain every governmental act. In consequence, these Administrations, whether sustained or not, are at least *understood*. Again, our present Administration, unlike nearly every one which has preceded it, has no public journal that can speak, on occasion, with its authority. The non-possession of such an organ, though an advantage in some respects, operates unfavorably in this. Thus, in default of a place in Congress, and of a newspaper organ, it has happened that our present Administration has been exposed to frequent misunderstanding. It has again and again suffered from mistakes of fact as well as misconceptions of intention. Had it not been for Burnside's letter, which, brief as it was, threw a flood of light upon the late affair, the storm of public excitement, under false statements, might have lasted for weeks, and wrought incalculable evil. And yet our escape from all this is due only to the happy impulse of the magnanimous General.

The Government should always see to it that the public is somehow put in possession of the prime data needful to a correct understanding of every important event. Methods can easily be found, if there be the desire. It is an abuse that the telegraph should so frequently be made to keep back intelligence, or send it in a false shape. This has been done almost uniformly after great disasters. It seems to have been the Government's first care, on such occasions, to delude the people; and it is natural that the people should resent it, as an indignity and a wrong, when they come to know the real truth. The loyal people of the country are no children to be easily scared. They can bear ill tidings with a manly heart—bear them with a thousand times more composure than they can these attempts to cheat them, for a few hours, into a false ease. This practice of the Government officials is puerile and pitiful. Let it cease. In all its relations, let the Administration show that it respects and trusts the people. On all occasions let it be careful to give the public mind the right means of judging. So only can it escape the misjudgments which have heretofore wrought such great mischief both to itself and the sacred cause it has in charge.

Could the Government and the people come faithfully up to the line of mutual duties we have indicated, the success of the war, sooner or later, would be as certain as any future event can be. If, on the contrary, both Government and people continually recede from it, as has been the recent tendency, nothing short of a miracle can save the Republic.

Goldsboro Captured—Four Battles and Four Victories in One Week.

The victorious feats of Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, come to the country as gleams of light and glory in a dark hour. The dispatch which he sends concerning the work he performed in the week extending from Saturday, the 13th, to Saturday, the 20th inst., is brief and soldierly. In four lines he chronicles as many triumphs: "We fought," says he, "four engagements, viz.: At Southwest Creek, Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time."

He has captured the important railroad centre at Goldsboro, which was the prime object of his expedition. With the details of the later battles we are as yet unacquainted, but the perfect success which has been the issue of each of them shows that they were well planned and well executed. We suppose that in the meantime Gen. Foster will simply hold Goldsboro, and will not attempt an advance, either toward Wilmington on the one hand, or in the direction of Weldon on the other. He holds the line of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, and thus cuts the Richmond rebels off from this great artery of communication with the States of the Southern seaboard. It is very probable, considering the great value of the position, that the rebels will make a desperate effort to drive him back; but as he has destroyed the railroad bridges and torn up several miles of the track, we think that with the aid of the gunboats, he is perfectly secure in his position. When the Government furnishes him reinforcements, he will be ready to take either Wilmington or Petersburgh "in the rear."

In the two rebel dispatches we have had concerning Gen. Foster's operations, there has been more than usual mendacity. In the dispatch of the rebel Gen. Evans, received last Friday, he said that he had fought the Abolitionists ten hours and driven them back to their gunboats. Next day we received the facts of our victory and of the capture of Kinston. Yesterday a rebel dispatch was received concerning the battle near Goldsboro, asserting that the "Abolitionists fled from the field." This morning Gen. Foster announces the capture of Goldsboro, and thereby proves as well as asserts that he had whipped the rebels handsomely each time. The importance of these fine triumphs will be comprehended by a glance at any map of the Southern States.

The Nation to its Army.—The President's Address tendering the thanks of the nation to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for their splendid conduct at Fredericksburgh on the 13th, gives a slight expression to the heartfelt praises and gratitude of the country to those gallant men. The Address is timely, and its issue at this moment eminently just. Gen. Burnside testified, in his letter to Gen. Halleck, that the "extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by his officers and soldiers were never exceeded;" and with reference to their recrossing the Rappahannock on Monday night, he said, that they marched across the river in face of the enemy as if they were going on parade. It is on these statements that the President bases his address. The same thing has been recorded by every correspondent of the Press, and by every spectator of these great events. The history of the world's wars exhibits no army possessed of grander qualities than those displayed by our troops in the six days, from the 11th to the 16th of this month of December, 1862.

We would here specially signalize one point which the Commanding General, the President and the Press, have all mentioned: that is, the skill, the good conduct and the daring of our *officers* of every grade under Burnside at Fredericksburgh. In the early days of the war there was much complaint about inefficient and cowardly officers. This class seems to have been pretty thoroughly weeded from the service. Brigadiers, Colonels and Captains led their men into the thickest of the fight, and amid the hottest fire of the rebel artillery, with a coolness, and what might almost be called a recklessness of death or wounds; and the long record of killed and maimed officers, while it is a mournful spectacle to the nation, is a glorious and eternal testimony of honor to them. It will be impossible quickly to supply the places of those gallant fellows who thus fell fighting for their country's flag.

It is true, there has been a complaint that Washington hotels were crowded, even while the battle was going on, with the officers of regiments which were then facing the rebel fire. If such be the fact, it is disgrace enough to those concerned. But we are persuaded they formed but a very small fraction of a body which has furnished so honorable a record.

Such officers and such men as fought at Fredericksburgh, must give the nation the assurance expressed by the President, that the Army of the Potomac now "possesses all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government."

Grant's Army.

The war news continues to come in unfavorably from the Southwest. From the day of Gen. Grant's pause at Oxford, Mississippi, the rebel reaction against his movement has been manifest. Gen. Hovey's expedition against Grenada came to nought because it was a cooperating demonstration, only lacking in the vital element that it failed entirely to coöperate. There was no communication between Grant and Hovey, and the former did not know that the latter had been near Grenada until Hovey returned to Helena and reported the fact *viâ* Cairo, Columbus and Holly Springs! Coöperation between commands thus distant and isolated is a remarkable idea. The grand combination between Grant, Sherman and Hovey that promised so much in the matter of clearing the State of Mississippi of rebel armies and opening up the Mississippi River, having ended so unsatisfactorily, it became a very serious question with some, whether any forward movement of our whole forces had been really intended. But we see no reason to doubt that the general advance was meditated, and that it has been arrested for causes not given to the public. In no other way can we excuse Gen. Grant for the present position of his army. He abandoned Jackson, Bolivar, Corinth and Grand Junction—all very valuable strategic points in and for West Tennessee, which were strongly held by his troops, and in which positions he was able to keep his communications easily open with his base at Cairo. He was likewise able to keep the rebel troops pressed down into Mississippi. The citizens of West Tennessee being thus delivered from Confederate authority were rapidly returning to their senses, resuming their ordinary avocations, engaging in trade and taking steps to elect members to the National Congress. Conventions were held, and nearly every county in West Tennessee was well represented by Union delegates. Candidates of sterling loyalty were nominated, and it seemed likely that a formal return to the Union of all that part of the State would soon be witnessed. But as soon as Gen. Grant moved on to Oxford the rebel hordes began to *rush in behind him*, and now all that section of Tennessee where loyalty was so lately nurtured into strength is given up to Confederate occupation and pillage, except just around the military posts which are garrisoned. The rebel conscript law will be enforced, hundreds of recruits obtained, the elections broken up, and those loyal citizens that took part in the Union movement subjected to wrong and violence.

But this is not the worst feature of the present situation. The rebel cavalry in very considerable force, estimated from 2,000 to 8,000, have got possession of the railroad north of Jackson, Tenn., and cut off Gen. Grant from Columbus, Ky., and Cairo. This is the line by which his army has drawn its supplies; by which, indeed, Jackson, Bolivar, Corinth and Grand Junction communicate with the loyal States and with the Government. The position looks critical. Having broken up the railroad immediately north of Jackson, the rebel cavalry continued northward, taking possession of all the stations on the railroad—Carroll, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton—and at last accounts were moving on Union City, which is the next and nearest important depôt to the old rebel stronghold of Columbus. At Trenton large quantities of cotton were burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and a number of cars were destroyed. Trenton is the point where one of the late Union Congressional Conventions was held.

By this movement the rebels have got possession of fully 100 miles of the railroad north of Grant's army, and as the line of the road lies mostly in a level, swampy country, intersected by frequent bayous and by the Forked Deer and Obion rivers, it seems that the rebels, if they choose, can, by the destruction of bridges, trestle-work and rails, destroy Grant's communications utterly for the Winter, and compel him to a change of base *to Memphis*. But this will require several weeks of industrious work repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Grand Junction. And how is the army and the garrisons now cut off from their northern base, to be supplied while the new base is being established?

We have called attention before to the unreasonable and dangerous experiment of trying to penetrate the State of Mississippi with a large army from the North with the base of supplies at *Cairo* instead of at *Memphis*. Gen. Grant has been drawing every pound of his subsistence over 250 miles of a railroad line, beginning at Columbus on the Mississippi, the whole of it in an unsafe territory, while the bulk of his army was within 60 miles of Memphis and south of it, with a railroad direct to Memphis which he might have opened and used. He has met the very disaster that a wily foe would inevitably prepare for him. His advance is arrested by a fire in the rear, and he will be fortunate if he loses nothing but time and his campaign by the blunder at his base.

Why has this long and unsafe railroad line been relied on? We venture the assertion that *cotton-speculating influences* have controlled the policy and kept the road open. The profit of individuals and not the prosperity of the campaign has ordered it.

The Battle of Fredericksburgh.—The testimony of Gen. Burnside, Gen. Halleck and the other chief officers of the army, concerning the responsibility for the battle of Fredericksburgh, which has been elicited by the Congressional Committee, and which we give this morning, will finally settle a question which has greatly agitated the nation for a week past. Gen. Burnside has already assumed the sole responsibility for the attack, but it will be seen that there were circumstances bearing upon the battle which leave a heavy weight of blame on other shoulders than his. The whole of the long report will be perused with intense interest by the entire public.

VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Model Dispatch from Gen. Foster.

HIS EXPEDITION A PERFECT SUCCESS.

The Rebels Whipped at Southwest Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro.

The Railroad Bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive Burnt.

Several Miles of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Torn Up.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at headquarters here:

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Dec. 20, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My expedition was a perfect success.

I burned the railroad bridge at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and tore up several miles of the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We fought four engagements, viz.: at Southwest Creek, Kinston, White Hall and Goldsboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time. J. G. FOSTER,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

A SUPPLEMENTARY DISPATCH.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A supplementary dispatch from Gen. Foster has been received by the Government to-day, in regard to the capture of Goldsboro, in which he states that the rebels are reported to be advancing upon him in heavy force, estimated at 25,000, for the purpose of driving him from his position. He is confident of his ability successfully to resist until reinforcements can reach him.

LATEST REPORTS FROM NEWBERN.

Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 17, *via* Fortress Monroe, Monday, 22.

In the engagement at Kinston, on the 14th, Company K, Third New-York Cavalry, Capt. Cole, which was in the advance, charged over four deep ditches, eight feet wide, and captured seven pieces of rebel artillery, bringing them off in triumph.

Gen. Foster's forces were to reach Goldsboro to-day, and, as cannonading has been distinctly heard here, the probability is that the battle has been fought, and that that important point is in our possession. *The army will immediately move from there to another important point.*

The case of Rev. Mr. Mellen, Chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, who was court-martialed for preferring serious charges, through a Boston paper, against Gov. Stanly, has been honorably acquitted.

There are two candidates for Congress from this District, one on the platform of Free-labor, and the other in opposition to the Confiscation and Emancipation acts. The latter receives the active support and aid of Gov. Stanly, and will doubtless be elected.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The following dispatches are published in the Richmond papers of the 20th:

Goldsboro, Friday, Dec. 19.

A reconnoissance last night by a squadron of the Third North Carolina Cavalry, under Capt. Carraway, found the enemy encamped about two miles below Whitehall. The citizens represent them as scared and out of food and ammunition. A rumor on the streets this morning says reinforcements have passed Kinston, on the south side of the Neuse, to succor their skedaddling friends.

As the smoke of battle clears away it reveals a considerable slaughter among the Yankees, at Whitehall, on Tuesday. A number of their dead were left unburied on the field, and a pit, one hundred yards long, filled with dead, has been found. Only three companies of the Fifty-ninth and Eleventh North Carolina were engaged. Col. Faribee, of the Fifty-ninth, with eighteen men of the Fourteenth, fought the enemy for several hours, until reinforced by three of his own companies, who were subsequently relieved by the Eleventh, Col. Lamberton, under the immortal Bethel flag, who ultimately drove them from their guns into the field. The Twenty-first North Carolina, Col. Jordan, was on the field, but, with the exception of one company, seems to have taken no part in the action.

Goldsboro, Friday, Dec. 19—P. M.

Col. Fremont, Chief-Engineer of the Wilmington Railroad, has just arrived in town from Wilmington. He passed over the entire track to the Neuse on a hand-car, and says he can repair all damages on the road in two days, and the bridge over the Neuse in six or eight. All quiet here.

The Raleigh *State Journal*, of the 18th, says:

"Nine regiments and two batteries of artillery arrived on Tuesday, and several brigades are on the way. Prudence will not allow us to specify from whence they were drawn, but the concentration was rapid, and by this time a force is in and around Goldsboro sufficient to battle, if not capture, the invaders."

The *Examiner* states that the Confederate forces at Goldsboro on Wednesday evening were about 17,000, with reinforcements hourly arriving and expected.

A correspondent of the *Progress* says: "Intelligence has reached Goldsboro that Banks' column had probably joined Foster's, making some forty or fifty thousand of the enemy."

Gen. Smith is represented as sanguine of success, and it is reported that Gen. Lee had telegraphed him that he could spare him, if necessary, thirty thousand men. The railroad south of Goldsboro has been torn up for some distance by the enemy, and of course all communication with Wilmington has been cut off.

A later dispatch to the North Carolina *Standard* states that the enemy had disappeared south of Goldsboro.

[Communicated.]

Arctic Regions on Broadway.

We were standing, the other day, in Barnum's Museum, looking at the male and female Esquimaux and the little picaninny, and talking to Capt. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, who brought the strangers down with him. Among the topics of conversation were the handsome dresses of skins of Arctic animals worn by the Esquimaux, and Capt. Hall gave us some very interesting information in regard to the polar bear, the white polar fox, the seal, and other animals from which the adventurous hunters manage to derive subsistence for themselves and to supply luxuries to others. Speaking of polar bears: "They have some very fine specimens of polar bear skins now in the City," said the Captain. We remarked that we had occasionally seen one, but rarely one large enough or fine enough to be worthy of special notice. "Eh, havn't you, though?" said the Captain; "Well, just put on your hat and light one of these cigars, and go out with me for only a few steps, and see if we cannot find a few." We followed his directions and went out with him to Broadway, expecting to be introduced to some kind of "Fur Company" or other. Marvel of marvels! he merely led us down the sidewalk a few steps, and into KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. KNOX was busy selling hats and chatting with customers, and the Captain led us down the counter, past piles of what seemed to be Arctic fox skins, and showed us a skin suspended from the top shelf on the Fulton-street side. "There," he said, "there is one of the very largest and finest Polar bear skins I ever saw, and I have seen many thousands." We examined it. It was really a marvel in size and quality—pure cream white, without a spot or blemish, and enough to make the very soul of a fashionable sleigh rider content. But that was not all. The Captain, who seemed to have paid several visits to "Knox's Arctic Regions" previously, showed us others of those superb bear skins, of nearly the same size and value. Then he showed us such a wilderness of other rich Arctic furs, fox, lynx, sable and otter, as we had thought could not be found nearer than Siberia or the Hudson's Bay Territory, and concluded by calling our attention to a splendid assortment of Buffalo Robes, trimmed in the handsomest manner, and many others without trimmings, tanned so as to shed water like a mackintosh, and especially fitted for keeping dampness and eventual rheumatism out of the legs of soldiers who sleep upon the ground. The Captain informed us, speaking of this, that the Indians of the far Northwest never have such an ache as rheumatism, no matter how much they sleep upon the damp ground, owing to the fact that they always sleep upon the impervious tanned skin of the Buffalo. By this time, and looking around to see what a splendid collection of Ladies' Furs, of all styles and qualities he had in his boxes ready for the visits of the fashionable, we became aware that KNOX really kept the most extensive fur store in the City, in addition to his extensive trade in head coverings. We had long known him as the leading Hatter in the City, keeping one of the very largest assortments of Hats, Caps, Fur Caps and Soft Hats always on hand in the cool season, as well as Panamas and other light Hats in summer, and making Dress Hats to order with a rapidity and skill to which no other manufacturer could pretend. But we had no idea, until Capt. Hall opened our eyes, how extensive and choice was his stock of Furs—ready, apparently, to accommodate all tastes and all pockets. KNOX himself, meanwhile, was about half the time busied in selling Military Caps to officers who continually came dropping in; and from the conversations held between one and another, and which we occasionally overheard, we learned that he had a peculiar reputation through the whole service for furnishing blue Cloth Caps, both for army and navy, of such excellent dyed-in-the-wool material, that while those from other makers became gray and shrunk after being out in the rain a few times, those of KNOX never faded, and come back looking about as bright as when they went away. Then we took a general look around the establishment and studied the Fall and Winter styles of Hats, more curved in the brim, and with more bell to the crown than they have before been for a long period, and unmistakably French in their whole appearance. Then he had a short chat with KNOX himself, who is quite as much an object of interest as any object he has in his collection, being an unmistakably earnest business man, who thinks that every man should devote his whole energies to the profession he has chosen, and who believes (with good reason) that the mission of a man who makes a better Hat than his neighbor, is just as important and just as noble as that of the man who preaches a better sermon, or the other man who makes a more telling speech. Such men as KNOX, who build up a business like his, with probity at the bottom, and enterprise and taste furnishing the superstructure, are among the reliable features of an unreliable age, and we cannot pass them by without a word of appreciation when we happen to meet them. All these things impressed us more than ever with the fact that KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is as much of an institution as the City Hall, or the Museum itself; and so, bidding good day to the Arctic Captain—who ordered a new Fur Tippet, and carried it back to the Esquimaux woman to delight her heart on Thanksgiving Day—we had our measure taken for the new Winter Dress Hat we had been so long intending to order, and came away, intending at the time to put KNOX before the people in precisely this manner.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Woolen Undershirts
AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 5th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	3 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $3 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 169 Broadway.

No Holiday Gift compares with the "Craig MICROSCOPE." It magnifies 10,000 times; is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2; twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent, postage paid, for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 122 Centre-st., New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, No. 633; Fowler & Wells, No. 308; McFarlane, No. 957, corner 23d-st. In Brooklyn, by W. B. Swayne, 210 Fulton-st.

Holiday Goods at Cantrell's.—Boots and shoes of every variety, for old and young, male and female, for drawing-room, dancing-saloon, promenade, rail-car and steamboat, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. As he sells cheap, and his fabrics are of acknowledged superiority. CANTRELL has some very pretty novelties in slippers, which are designed for holiday gifts.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Skates. Skates. Skates.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Skates for sale cheap, at retail, to close out the samples of an importing house. Call at No. 18 Cedar-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Ankiets and Balmoral Boots—For Christmas and New-Years and for Skating, at
JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots and Anklets.—Ladies who wish to be provided with the best outfit for Skating, will find them at D. W. BIXBY'S,
No. 8 Astor-place.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond.—Among the profusion of new and splendid styles of
BOYS' CLOTHING
they have manufactured for the season, would particularize the
"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"
a dashing and elegant fabric for boys of from 6 to 12 years. New styles of Overcoats, Overcoats and Cape Cloaks for boys of all ages. School and dress suits, &c.
MODERATE PRICES,
and no deviation from the marked figures.
Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

A Merry Christmas.—Red Ball Walnut Candy—something new and good—in packages and fancy boxes, for holiday presents, at RUSHTON'S old established drug and family medicine store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE CHEAP,
FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

As a Holiday Present. Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Ladies' Anklets.—
Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating. S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway.

Anklets.—
If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER,
No. 387 Canal-st.

Misfits Unknown, at McLaughlin's Custom Shirt Establishment, No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

MARRIED.

EDGAR—BAYDEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, WILLIAM B. EDGAR, of Yonkers, to MARY, youngest daughter of John Bayden, Esq., Clark's Mills, Oneida County, N. Y.

KEMP—COLEMAN.—In Baltimore, on Monday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Wm. O. Jarvis, of Niagara Falls, JOHN H. U. KEMP, of this City, to EMELINE A., daughter of Robert B. Coleman.

TAYLOR—COLEMAN.—In Baltimore, on Monday, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. O. Jarvis, of Niagara Falls, Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR, U. S. A., to PHEBE S., daughter of Robert B. Coleman.

WENDELL—DEMAREST.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, Nov. 29, by Rev. A. T. Stewart, EVERT H. WENDELL, of Cold Spring, to Miss REBECCA DEMAREST, of New-York City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Dec. 22, Mrs. HARRIET H. ALLEN, widow of the late Capt. James Allen, of Bridgeport, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, James C. Allen, No. 135 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be interred at Bridgeport, Conn.

ANGUS.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, JAMES W. ANGUS, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence in Elizabeth, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Albany and Hartford papers please copy.

BOYER.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a lingering and painful illness, JANE M., wife of William Boyer, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of Warren Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and all other members of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Baptist Church in 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, GEORGE FRANKLIN BROWN, son of George and Eliza Brown, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 183 Henry-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRUEN.—In Savannah, Ga., on Sunday, Nov. 2, Mrs. MATILDA BRUEN, widow of the late Wickliff Bruen, and youngest daughter of the late George Knox, of this City.

ENTWISLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, HENRY EUGENE, infant son of Edward and Bethia W. Entwisle, aged 1 month and 21 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Lawrence-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLEEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, JOSIAH PRESTON, only son of W. H. and Lucy Ann Fleeman, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, in Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 22, at his residence, No. 404 Pacific-st., ROBERT HILL, aged 66 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State-st., near Bond, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

LANE.—On Monday, Dec. 22, GEORGE W., son of George W. Lane, aged 4 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 8 West 29th-st.

METZ.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, FREDDIE, youngest son of Albert and Julia M. Metz, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Simpson M. E. Church, Hudson City.

POU.—Killed at Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 13, Lieut. PAUL M. POU, Fifty-seventh Regiment N. Y. Vol., aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, and those of Mr. M. Echeverria, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. M. Echeverria, No. 17 East 31st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Members of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, now in the City, are also respectfully invited to attend.

LONGETT.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a long and severe illness, ANTOINE LONGETT, aged 42 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 98 East 33d-st, on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

PHILLIPS.—On Monday, Dec. 22, after a short illness, MARGARET, wife of Jonas Phillips, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 West 15th-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROACH.—In Suffolk, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 13, HENRY D. ROACH, son of the late William Roach, of Far Rockaway, L. I.

His remains will be interred in lot No. 5,735 Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEGUINE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, CORNELIA SEGUINE, widow of the late James Seguine, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. S. Bonsall, No. 7 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her son, C. Seguine, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TIEMANN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, ANTHONY TIEMANN, father of Ex-Mayor Tiemann, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., without further notice.

WIGHT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, of diphtheria, JOHN FREDERICK, twin son of Franklin and Mary Elizabeth Wight, aged 9 months and 24 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, from No. 44 East 22d-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 607.—Dec. 23, 1862.
75, 5, 74, 30, 40, 18, 39, 55, 32, 66, 22, 64, 71.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 608—Dec. 23, 1862.
38, 8, 26, 60, 59, 33, 65, 28, 9, 22, 17, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st, Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly, No. 11 Wall-st.

THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO VAN DEUSEN'S KORNESTERON for rejuvenating wasted and decayed hair, or restoring gray hair to its primitive color. For sale at Nos. 266 and 772 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or wholesale, by R. WATROUS, General Agent, No. 95 Chambers-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS & STUDS, NEW STYLES.
SOME AS LOW AS
One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!!—IMMEDIately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond.—Among the profusion of new and splendid styles of
BOYS' CLOTHING
they have manufactured for the season, would particularize the
"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"
a dashing and elegant fabric for boys of from 6 to 12 years. New styles of Overcoats, Overcoats and Cape Cloaks for boys of all ages. School and dress suits, &c.
MODERATE PRICES,
and no deviation from the marked figures.
Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

A Merry Christmas.—Red Ball Walnut Candy—something new and good—in packages and fancy boxes, for holiday presents, at RUSHTON'S old established drug and family medicine store, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE CHEAP,
FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

As a Holiday Present. Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Ladies' Anklets.—
Protecting from the cold and wet, and at the same time very ornamental for Skating. S. CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway.

Anklets.—
If you wish to make a present to your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets. J. B. MILLER,
No. 387 Canal-st.

Misfits Unknown, at McLaughlin's Custom Shirt Establishment, No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $800.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Importer of fancy Bon-Bon Boxes, &c., &c.,
No. 555 Broadway.
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
A great variety of new designs are offered. Also, National Flags, Monitors, Drums, Glass Balls, Lanterns, Zouaves, Military Caps, &c.
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Fancy Boxes, Superb Silk Sacks, Cornucopias, Surprises, all filled with delicious confectionery.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S.
BONED TURKEY, DISH OF GAME, SALADS, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, MOTTOES, ICE CREAM, FANCY ICES, PICKLED OYSTERS, &c., All of the best quality.

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OF THE
GIFT-BUYING PUBLIC
Is that the most beautiful assortment of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
In the city, is to be found at the
LOOKING GLASS WAREHOUSE,
of WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 570 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
N. B.—Open evenings till January 1.

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A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail, GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—American watches for ladies—American watches for gentlemen—American watches for boys—all of unequaled workmanship and time-keeping qualities.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, Agents for the Company.

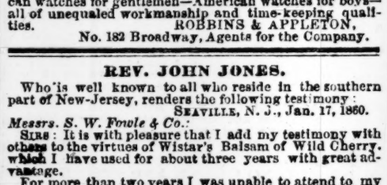
REV. JOHN JONES.
Who is well known to all who reside in the southern part of New-Jersey, renders the following testimony:
SEAVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.:
SIRS: It is with pleasure that I add my testimony with others to the virtues of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I have used for about three years with great advantage.
For more than two years I was unable to attend to my usual duties on account of profuse Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and have received greater benefit from the use of the Balsam of Wild Cherry than from any other medicine. I cheerfully recommend the Balsam to all others afflicted with like diseases.
Yours respectfully, JOHN JONES.

YOU WOULD BE ASTONISHED!!
AT WHAT, PRAY?
To learn at what moderate prices Mr. HART sells his
PLATED GOODS.
Indeed they are
BROADWAY GOODS AT BURLING-SLIP PRICES.
And it pays to go a little out of the way to trade with him.

The above remarks were recently overheard; made by two of our well-known citizens.
The public can test the matter by calling on
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC.
No. 379 BROADWAY, Dec. 21, 1862.
There are many persons who seem to have the impression that we are selling goods at "ruinous prices."
Now we wish it distinctly understood by all who deal with us, that we do not sell goods at an "awful sacrifice," "great slaughter," "less than cost," &c., &c. The use of such terms by any one is a delusion and a snare, and we most earnestly protest against having our names associated with that manner of dealing. Our relations with the European manufacturers are such that we are enabled to offer large quantities of first-class goods at prices which no other house can possibly name, and at the same time we make a fair profit on every article sold.
We opened this store in September, 1861, as a temporary affair and as a "military necessity." It has been appreciated by the public, and has proved a magnificent success, and we now intend to make it a public necessity by continuing to RETAIL first-class
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
At the lowest possible rates consistent with the interests of both buyer and seller.
TEN experienced salesmen now await your further orders.
J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.



RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gents' Scarfs, (new styles,) from 75c.
Scarf Rings and Pins, from 75c.
Undershirts and Drawers, from $1 25.
French Flannel Shirts, from $2 25.
Winter Gloves, from 50c.
Skating Jackets, from $3 50.
Gents' Four-ply Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
White Shirts to measure, all prices.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves.
No. 387 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE STRIPPERS OF NEW-YORK DEFEATED.
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SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
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CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE AND FIVE DOLLARS A SET,
at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

PEREGO'S
NAVY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS,
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
SOME AS LOW AS
TWO, THREE, FIVE AND SIX DOLLARS EACH,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS exclude wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors, windows and skylights of every description. For circular and reference to over one thousand of the solid men of New-York and adjoining cities, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF FOR THE ARMY, desire to acknowledge receipts of the following contributions, from:

Miss Gelston, by Mrs. Griffin	$50 00
Fairchild & Fanshawe	25 00
S. M. & B. Cohen	10 00
Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears	10 00
T. & Co	5 00
Rutsen Suckley	100 00
Mrs. R. Heckscher	15 00
Mrs. Camp	5 00
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Mrs. Isaiah Hendricks	10 00
Post-office Box No. 8	10 00
Mrs. O. Hoffman	10 00
A Scholar of Mrs. H.	10 00
Irving Grinnell	50 00
Mrs. L. Baker	50 00
Through Dr. Draper	35 00
W. C. Ogden	12 00
J. W., through Mrs. Griffin	30 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

I.
IN THE WOODS, with BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, and HALLECK. Containing "Death of the Flowers," by Bryant; "When Woods were Green," by Longfellow, and "Wyomin'g," by Fitz-Greene Halleck. Superbly illustrated on wood, from drawings, by JOHN A. HOWS. The most elegant book of the year; in illustrations, paper, printing, binding, unequaled. Uniform with the same artist's famous "Forest Hymn," cloth, gilt edges and sides, $3; full morocco, gilt, $6.

II.
A FOREST HYMN. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Richly illustrated on wood, from drawings, by JOHN A. HOWS. This volume and "In the Woods," are exclusively productions of American art, and compare favorably with the best efforts of European skill. Cloth, gilt edges and sides, $3; morocco, $6.

III.
STORIES OF THE WOODS; or, Adventures of Leather Stocking. Selected from the Leather-stocking Tales, by JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. A book for Boys. Illustrated by DARLEY. This work contains in condensed form the principal incidents from several of Cooper's famous romances of the forest. It is entirely new. Cloth, 16mo., gilt back and side. Price, 75 cents.

IV.
STORIES OF THE SEA—BEING NARRATIVES OF ADVENTURE—Selected from the Sea Tales by J. FENIMORE COOPER. A Book for Boys. Illustrated by DARLEY. Uniform with "Stories of the Woods." Price 75 cents.

V.
"A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS." The famous poem. "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," etc. Illustrated in tints, from drawings by DARLEY, with an illuminated cover. An elegant Christmas trifle for the entire household. Price 50 cents.

VI.
THE COUNTRY PICTURE BOOK. With twelve large Views of Farm and Country Scenes. Finely printed, flexible cover. Price 25 cents.
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JAMES MILLER,
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No. 522 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Has for sale a very extensive stock of standard works for the library and drawing-room; elegant illustrated works; the best editions of the poets; finely bound books; Bibles; Books of Common Prayer; photograph albums; juvenile books, in endless variety; colored picture-books; children's libraries, globes, games, &c., &c.
☞ A HOLIDAY CATALOGUE is now ready, and can be had on application.
JUST READY,
UNDINE AND SINTRAM,
From the German of Fouque. A new edition. Price $1.

SUNBEAM STORIES,
By the author of "Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." Price 75 cents.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS
CAN BE PURCHASED AT AS LOW PRICES
AS ANYWHERE IN THE CITY
AT
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Here will be found
HEROES, MARTYRS, AND NOTABLE MEN,
BITTER SWEET,
IMPERIAL COURT,
LOVES OF THE POETS,
WORLD-NOTED WOMEN,
IN THE WOODS,
FOLKS SONGS,
with other choice
ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
STANDARD WORKS,
WAVERLEY NOVELS,
Dickens' edition, ¼ calf, antique.
LONGFELLOW'S BOOKS,
TENNYSON'S POEMS,
NAPIER'S PENINSULAR WAR,
REBELLION RECORD, 4 vols., ½ Calf, or ½ Morocco.
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All the NEW PUBLICATIONS for sale at lowest prices.
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THE MAGNET STORIES, for Summer Days and Winter Nights. By the author of "Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," "Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 1 Vol. Illustrated. 88 cents.
THE BOOK OF RHYMES, JINGLES AND DITTIES. Edited and Illustrated by C. H. Bennett, with 50 colored Illustrations. Quarto. $1 25.
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This is the celebrated story of "The Little Robinson in Paris" translated from the French.
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CLAUDINE; or, Humility the Basis of all the Virtues and the Garland of Everlastings. 1 vol., illustrated. Cloth, 63 cents; extra gilt, $1.
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Besides a very extensive stock of JUVENILE BOOKS, published by the various publishing houses in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.
☞ A Holiday Catalogue of Books selected from our stock, and suitable for presents, is now ready and can be had on application.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. FRANCIS & CO.,)
No. 522 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A WORK OF INTEREST.
A SUPERB AND VALUABLE PRESENTATION BOOK, in an elegant quarto volume, illustrated with 40 portraits on steel, elegantly printed on tinted paper. Morocco, extra and antique, $12.
HEROES,
MARTYRS,
NOTABLE MEN.
BIOGRAPHY OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS, STATESMEN AND ORATORS, distinguished in the American crisis of 1861-62. Edited by FRANK MOORE.
This volume is very carefully prepared, and is worthy of confidence as an authentic personal record, derived from the best sources of information. The manner in which it is presented renders it an attractive and acceptable gift-book of the highest class, and of intrinsic and permanent value.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.
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HOLIDAY GIFTS.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Have an extensive assortment of
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RICHLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
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THE
AUTOMATON REGIMENT,
OR
INFANTRY SOLDIERS' PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR, for all regimental movements in the field. By Lieut.-Col. G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON, U. S. A. Price $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 30 cents for postage.
Ready in a few days.
THE AUTOMATON COMPANY,
and
THE AUTOMATON BATTERY.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

BOOKSELLERS AND THE PUBLIC.
Having removed to their new premises

PERSONAL.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax writes from Washington to his paper,—the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*:

"From the hour last October, when the exciting contest in the Ninth District closed, I have felt that no office in the gift of the Government, if tendered, would justify me in resigning my seat, and exposing the perils of a new election at a time when it would be difficult to poll a full vote. If I even *desired* promotion, as I do not, duty to the cause and fidelity to friendly constituents would prevent it. And hence, I determined many weeks ago, and so stated to friends at home, and have had to repeat it here, that no possible proffer could induce me to resign the position with which the people had again honored me with. Indeed, the nearest that there has been to a vacancy from my District was when the steamer *Bay State*, on Long Island Sound, was run into by a schooner and nearly sunk, two or three weeks ago. Happening to be a passenger on her, I *did* think, as I looked at the ugly hole the collision had made in her side and boiler, that my constituents had had a narrow escape from the labors and trials of a special election. But having escaped it, no *voluntary* act of mine ought to subject them to its toils and excitements."

— The drummer-boy who distinguished himself by crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh with the detachment of the Seventh Michigan, which went over in boats to protect the construction of the pontoons, has returned to his home in Detroit, dismissed from the service because he is subject to epileptic fits. After the crossing, he entered a house, and seeing a rebel sharpshooter who had his forefinger shot off, he told him to surrender, or he would shoot him. The rebel immediately threw down his gun, and the boy took him and delivered him to the Seventh. He captured a variety of things which struck his fancy, among which was an old clock, which he prizes highly. On returning to the bank, He took him by the hand and said to him: "Boy, I glory in your spunk. If you keep on in that way, you will be in my place before many years."

—No less than three members of the Class of 1861 in Harvard College, have recently died in the service of their country. The deceased are Samuel Dunn Phillips, who died of fever, at Port Royal, on the 5th, aged 24; William Gates Ghaleon, Jr., a Captain in the 106th Ohio, who fell at Hartsville, Tenn., on the 7th, while rallying his men, aged 21; Arthur Dehon, aid to Gen. Meade, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed at Fredericksburgh, on the 12th, aged 22.

—Three Pikes—Benjamin and William, with Moses, their father—were arrested in Geneva, N. Y., a few days since, charged with having robbed an express pouch of $900 in bank bills, of a draft for $500, and several other articles of value. They have just been convicted in Canandaigua, and sentenced to Auburn State Prison for the term of four years and ten months each.

—Mr. R. C. Real, of Auburn, has been fined $5 for cutting down a pole which Mr. Greenway had erected for some political object, at a cost of between $30 and $40.

—Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, has made for the army and navy twenty-nine batteries of brass guns, at a cost to the Government of $252,000.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxenia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA:

Arabia	Dec. 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bavaria	Dec. 27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EXTRA! EXTRA

RAID ON SANTA CLAUS!!!

R. H. MACY, having made a RAID on the dominions of SANTA CLAUS, and captured his entire budget of effects, is now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of HOLIDAY GOODS,

TOYS,

FANCY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

If you want to see the Elephant,

GO TO MACY'S.

Monkeys in all positions. Noah's Arks, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Popguns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-boxes, Punchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier Mache Watch-stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c., Tea-sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocketbooks and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Grinning Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities. Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.

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OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

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SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

RIBBONS.

CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.

FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.

CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS.

CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Woolen Underskirts, CORSETS, UNDERCLOTHING. Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.

LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.

NOW OPENING,

1,000 dozen White and Parti Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black, our own importation and best quality. R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st!

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OF

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Consisting in part of

TOYS, GAMES,

PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,

BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,

AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,

AT

HINRICHS',

Late

WERCKMEISTER'S,

No. 158 BROADWAY,

Corner of Liberty-st.,

Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

PRESENTS

FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,

at their establishment,

NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,

A few steps east of Broadway,

Offer at retail, for the Holidays,

A very large and beautiful variety of

FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,

CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés,

BONBONS,

CORNUCOPIAS,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST.

FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO,

Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG,

No. 20 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Purchasers have an opportunity of selecting from a choice stock of jewelry purchased in Paris and Rome by JOSEPH J. ROGERS, recently returned. Latest styles to suit all tastes at importer's prices, to close out the stock.

JOSEPH J. ROGERS,

No. 9 John-st., up stairs.

BOOKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES SUITable for presents, are to be found at

A. MAEN'S, No. 20 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

Importers,

No. 65 Maiden-lane,

Corner William-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS; Illustrated books in fine bindings; standard books of History, &c., in library bindings; Family Bibles; The works of Irving, Prescott, Cooper, Dickens, Scott, and others.

ALSO,

New and pretty Photographic Albums; the Fairy Album; the Boston Natural Flower Cards; Rogers' celebrated English Knives; the new Coventry Book Markers, and a large variety of new and pretty presents, can be obtained at LOW'S, No. 823 BROADWAY,

Between 12th and 13th sts., New-York.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large assortment at wholesale.

J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,

No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

ALBUMS, VERY CHEAP.—TWO HUNDRED at cost. Examine for yourself. No. 177 6th-av., near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.

8,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.

4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.

ALSO

TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.

3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.

3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.

4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.

Also,

French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramettas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We offer our entire stock of

BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SILVER GRAY PLUSH CLOAKS.

Children's Cloaks reduced to $4 and $5.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

No. 381 Broadway.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SOLOMON & HART.

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

Invite particular attention of parties furnishing FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to their LARGE STOCK of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING GOODS.

THEIR EXTENSIVE FACILITIES ENABLE THEM TO FILL ORDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION. THEIR STOCK, IN POINT OF EXTENT AND VARIETY, IS UNRIVALED, AND IS OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

NO. 369 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

During the past week we have manufactured a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS, OF THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED, Many of them superbly adorned with PARIS ORNAMENTS, and intended expressly for the HOLIDAY SEASON. ALSO, the largest assortment of medium-priced CLOAKS IN THE CITY. BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6 and $7. PLUSH CLOAKS, at $6 50 to $9. FRENCH VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 to $10. SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 to $12.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 BOWERY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

in

RICH DRESS GOODS,

FINE FRENCH MERINOS, AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,

All the Fashionable Colors.

PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMANS, BROCHE FIGURED VELORS EPINGLINE, FIGURED AND PLAID POPLINS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ALSO

MOURNING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

and at low prices at

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1000 DRESSES

(12 YARDS EACH.)

PLAID VALENCIAS, FROM AUCTION

at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, and $3.

W. K. PEYTON,

274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

JUST RECEIVED,

3,000 NEW BALMORALS

at $1, 50, $2, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.

at W. K. PEYTON'S,

274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH

OF

P. J. HOMES,

All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

E. HOMES,

LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.

N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

POPULAR TRADE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING has been again replenished for the holidays, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.

J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,

No. 205 Broadway,

Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.—Purchasers of youth's, boys' and children's clothing, will please to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Prices have been reduced again to suit customers. J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,

Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.

Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

The newest and best styles, at low prices

"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.

Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.

Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.

NATHAN SIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,

No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

F. CURET,

764 BROADWAY, 766

Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Pates, Gelantin, Water Ices, Sherbets, &c.

Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath School of the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church will celebrate its Thirty-ninth Anniversary next SABBATH EVENING. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, and Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Church. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIdy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; or as thorough laundress; does up linen and is fully competent; wages $9, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant woman, either in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing, and is an excellent dairy woman, and can give good City reference. Apply or address No. 760 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; can send dinners either late or early to table in the best manner; understands cooking for the best families in the City, and is a professed baker; would assist in the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 93 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 39 5th-st., front door.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant girls; one as cook, or will do the housework of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to the neighboring city; both good washers and ironers; best of City reference. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 6th and 8th avs. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a good plain cook, and understands all kinds of baking; would do some washing and ironing; has City reference. Call at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a genteel and most respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or fine washing and ironing, or to wait on young ladies; has been in the capacity of assistant housekeeper; no objections to go to California or Cuba; the most satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at No. 60 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with children, or any other domestic duty if required. Has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; none but respectable private families need apply; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 121 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 31st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, for two days

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a genteel private family; she is a willing and obliging servant; is fully competent for the situation; is a smart baker and can make plain cake; wages not so much an object as a home for the Winter; would go in the country. Call at No. 147 East 36th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper, or to do the work of a small family, by an American widow, who is competent, neat and tidy. Can be seen for four days at No. 868 Broadway, her present employer.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for an honest, trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress or seamstress alone, or to wait on a lady; can recommend her as a good servant. Apply at Room No. 35 Lafarge House.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at or address No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 2 th sts.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or clerk, in a broker's, mercantile or insurance office, by a young man who is a good and rapid penman, both in French and English, and can offer the best of City references. Address G. L. C., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a dry goods, grain, flour, hardware or tea-house, as a salesman, entry clerk or book-keeper, by one who has had several years' experience, and can give satisfactory references; has traveled through all the Western, Middle, part of New-England, and both Canadas. Address, or call on R. B. C., No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a competent man, from Dutchess County. Can be seen at No. 15 John-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant single man; he understands his business well; he is a sober, honest man; he will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City and country references; left on account of his employer's turning the horses out; can be seen in this City; would go as porter. Address note to G. W. H., No. 894 Broadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an honest, obliging, and strictly temperate man, as coachman; has City recommendation from his last employer of over four years. Address MARTIN LEE, Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself useful; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 89 West 18th-st., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter in a private family; the best of City and country references can be given. Call, for two days, at Corwin's grocery store, No. 900 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who has served his apprenticeship in the retail trade. Address T. R., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A MAN AND wife to go a short distance in the country; the man must be able to take care of a horse, cow and poultry, and be willing to make himself generally useful; the woman to do the washing, ironing and plain cooking for a small family; none but those willing to work, and having good recommendations, need apply at No. 221 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Scotch or German preferred.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a thorough acquaintance with the cash and short-time jobbing trade; none but experienced salesmen need apply. Call before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. J. D. LEWIS & CO, No. 101 Chambers-st.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY FINisher. A good workman can have steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Protestant nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby six months old; wages $7. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block manufacturer; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address No. 67 Court-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN A STAtionary engine. None but a sober, steady man, and one willing to work, need apply at No. 221 West 26th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY IMMEDIately at No. 42 East 35th-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A three-story, high basement, brick house in Broad-st., one of the most convenient and best finished houses, with all the modern improvements, and as desirable a residence as any in the city, having a large lot, containing a choice variety of fruit trees and grapevines. The house is new, and built for the present owner, and in fine condition. Also, a brick stable and carriage-house near the same for sale. Also, a large corner lot on High-st., 74 feet by 240 feet deep—one of the most desirable lots on the street. For particulars apply to KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

SILVER LEAD MINE NEAR NEWYORK, FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains 25 ounces of silver in each ton; the ore is very rich and easily mined; a new process of separating the silver from the lead will go with the mine. The property comprises 91 acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED FARM of thirty acres, in the City of Orange, N. J., one mile from depôt, and 2½ miles from centre of Newark. A good house, size 35x26, on the same. A rare and beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat. Will be sold low for cash, and part of purchase money can remain on the place for a term of years. Inquire or address KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON the northeast corner of Pitt and Rivington sts., being 125 feet by 86. Also, between 8 and 10 acres of land in Riverdale; fine view of North River, and fronting on two avenues. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—TWO NEW THREEstory brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., short block from Atlantic and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR UNION-SQUARE—An elegant house, with lease of lot; house 25x55, with extension; lot 25x103. House elegantly decorated and in fine order. For permit and particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.

D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, 1 to 20 acres each, payable $1 a week; also village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE—At Fordham, 12 miles from City Hall, one block from Railroad depôt. Will be sold together or separate. A good chance for a business man.

D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—WANTED, A WORKshop, well lighted, with steam power, or one suitable for its introduction. It must be located between Canal and Fourth-st., and not more than three streets east or west of Broadway. Any one having such a building, or one that could readily be converted, address, stating size and situation, FACTORY, Box No. 1,399 N. Y. P. O.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; IT MUST be located between 12th and 24th sts. Address F. H., Box No. 1,337 P. O., stating particulars and terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, lady and servant, two rooms communicating, handsomely furnished. Address, stating terms, MONTCALM, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET.—A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM WITH partial or full board, at No. 38 University-place.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Rosewood piano-forte, cost $500, for $250, including stool and cover; drawing-room suites $125, one $50; carpets, bronzes, clocks, bureaus, bedsteads, at half original cost. Apply at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE—LOOKINGglasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store; warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 369 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; note the number; you will save money.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers 152 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of

PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France,

Offers for sale his

LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,

at the lowest prices.

J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,

No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 20th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small bunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM A LADY, AT 12 o'clock last Saturday, in a 5th-av. stage, a POCKETBOOK with $7, and a broken ring wrapped in white paper; if the ring is returned with rosette of seven diamonds, the money is not wanted. Address No. 7 West 34th-st.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the latiomers generally. JESSEL, KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE Machine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE

of

ELEGANT

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

FIRST CLASS

GOLD WATCHES, &c.,

On

WEDNESDAY,

Dec. 24,

At 11 o'clock,

At the

SALESROOMS,

No. 450

BROADWAY.

This sale is got up expressly to suit private purchasers, and comprises the very choicest portion of the stock of Mr. Joseph Rafel, late of New-Orleans, all of which is of the very finest quality, and will be guaranteed in strict accordance with the description in the catalogues.

The stock comprises

FINE BRILLIANT RINGS, PINS, EAR-RINGS,

STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.,

in clusters and single stones,

superb eighteen-carat Gold Sets, Bracelets, Pins, Ear-Rings, Rings, &c., in Pearl, Emerald, Ruby, Turquoise, Cameo, Lava, Florentine, Mosaic and other Settings.

Finest quality of Gold Hunting and Open-faced Watches, of Jurgensen, Nardin, Breting Frères, Jules Rauss, Tobias, Beesley, Jas. Johnson, and other celebrated makers, together with a general assortment of fine Jewelry, got up expressly for the New-Orleans market, and offering an opportunity that seldom occurs to get such goods at auction.

CATALOGUES WILL BE READY

and

GOODS ON EXHIBITION

early on

MORNING OF SALE,

at which

LADIES are especially INVITED

TO ATTEND.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of MAY and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., } JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. }

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date the 14th April, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE,
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including, said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1862.—At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was

Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 26th inst.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, } SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES issued for second and both classes of third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi or the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the Trustees of the assented creditors of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, are prepared to issue therefor the Preferred and Common Stock of the Consolidated Railroad Company upon the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, on surrender of the Certificates to L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.—THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 31 to the 15th of January. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Dec. 19, 1862.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 261 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY STOCK—Milwaukie and Horicon Bonds; Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock and Bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Applications will be received at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 92 Broadway, for $50,000 at 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862. }

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY (50) OR more Coupons due Jan. 1st prox., on United States Bonds, are requested to hand them in for examination, with schedules of the numbers and loans, at least three days prior to that date. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the interest desk of this office. Care should be taken not to include in these schedules Coupons of three-years seven and three-tenth per cent. Bonds, or five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, as in such cases the schedules will be thrown out for correction.

It will facilitate very much if small holders will present with the Coupons, at maturity, a slip of paper with the numbers of the Coupons and the years of issue of the Loans.

Checks for schedules will be ready for delivery on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. exercise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.

W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day, 1862, a Dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862. }

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 10th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order, G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DYER.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
Jos. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 Bowery, corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO MILITARY MEN.—WANTED, A RETIRED army officer, or other competent gentleman, as military partner and associate principal in an established institution near New-York. Some capital would be required. Address DISCIPLINE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

LADY PARTNER.—A MEDICAL GENTLEman, just returned from the seat of war, is desirous of meeting with a lady possessed of some means or a furnished house, to join him in his profession. Address SURGEON, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

$2,000 OR $3,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with this amount to take an interest in an established wholesale crockery trade, done mostly for cash, and will yield a good profit on the investment. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.
MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE had in Westchester County, one hour from New-York, in a private stable above ground, with the best of hay and grain. Terms moderate. For particulars, inquire of JAMES C. HARRIOTT, No. 70 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
GRAND CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE.
EDWIN BOOTH
Will have the honor to make his
SECOND APPEARANCE
In Brooklyn in
TWO CHARACTERS,
As
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER
In the
IRON CHEST,
And as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Thus appearing in both
TRAGEDY
and
COMEDY
On the same evening, assisted by
MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW
And the following admirable company:
Messrs. H. F. Daly, A. H. Davenport, O. Marlowe, Prior, Ferris, Francis, Morris, Miss Maria Forbes De Lacy, Mrs. Hinde, &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are specially informed that rehearsal is called at 11 o'clock to-day. Box office open from 8 A. M. daily.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.....Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25,
By special and unanimous desire,
THE POACHER. (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ,)
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.)
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE,)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862,
LA MERE DE FAMILLE,
UN TENOR LEGER,
UN HAMME DU SUD.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock précise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 24 and 25.
Twenty-five Ladies and Gentlemen in
COSTUME OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA, assisted by
EMMA J. NICHOLS.
Grand Matinée Christmas Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock in the evening.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 23th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

YOUNG FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ATTENtion of the public is respectfully directed to an entertainment consisting of solos, duetts and choruses, interspersed with recitations and dialogues, to be given by the Young Folks at the M. E. Church in 18th-st., near the 8th-av., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Tickets 25 cents; children's tickets 15 cents. The plan used on the occasion is from the establishment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st., New-York.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE Skating Pond announce that a formal opening will take place to-day. The pond will be open for the inspection of visitors from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., to give our citizens the opportunity of inspecting the arrangements made for the accommodation of those who patronize this enterprise. It will be open without regard to the ice. Due notice will be given as to the safety of the ice by placards posted at the entrance. The entrance to this pond is at the corner of 5th-av. and 58th-st.

SKATING.—GRAND OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.—There will be a band of music in attendance and splendid illuminations. Come one, come all, to Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, only ten minutes walk from the ferry.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100, and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, will have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3,
First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.....$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food.....$55
Steerage, with superior accommodations.....$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KINGDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Dec. 27
GLASGOW.....Saturday.....Jan. 3
ERIN.....Saturday.....Jan. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$40
First cabin to London.....105 Steerage to London.....43
First cabin to Paris.....115 Steerage to Paris.....45
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 Steerage to Hamburg.....45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to KIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.

For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50 00
Passage money to Havana.....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $50 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3: P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.
GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT
FOR
CHRISTMAS EVE,
TO-NIGHT. (WEDNESDAY,)
Eleventh night of Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive Comic Drama of
CENTRAL PARK,
OR
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Wyndam Otis.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry.....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle.....Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford.....Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England.....Mr. Young
Bayley.....Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, a boatman.....Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr
William.....Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a city policeman.....Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park policeman.....Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry.....Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan.....Mrs John Sefton
Mittens.....Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY, (Christmas night,) THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
MONDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
"Money," "Love and Money," "School for Scandal," and "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GOODWIN AND WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA.
Will be on exhibition
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24,
and every Monday (except Monday 29,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice.
Scenes from the first
DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER,
down to the last great battle. Also,
THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT
BETWEEN THE
MERRIMAC AND MONITOR,
where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.
Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week.
No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR
Will be exhibited during CHRISTMAS WEEK every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evenings at 7½, in the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry r Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:37 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atlantic, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIG

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued from First Page.

pitol, driving away the enemy here—perhaps 500 or 1,000 men—and they would have occupied these very heights which we have since been obliged to attack; and that crossing would have been permanent and successful.

Q.—Do you know on whom rests the responsibility of the delay in the arrival of the pontoons?

A.—I do not officially.

Q.—What is your opinion is the number of your killed, wounded and missing?

A.—I think it would amount to about 10,000 altogether.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the loss of the enemy?

A.—I have not, except what I saw incidentally in a Richmond paper.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you concurred in the movement to cross the river?

A.—It was not my opinion that we could cross at any of the points indicated.

Q.—Will you state whether or not it is your opinion that if the movement of the army from Warrenton had been delayed until the time the pontoons arrived here, the army could then have come here, and with these pontoons have made a crossing here, and possessed the heights before the enemy could have reached here in sufficient force to have prevented it?

A.—Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q.—Then it is your opinion that if it had been ascertained that the pontoons could not possibly be here at the time Gen. BURNSIDE expected them to be here, he should have been notified of the time when they could be here, so that he might make the movements of his army correspond with the time when the pontoons could be here.

A.—That is my opinion.

Q.—What is the condition of the army now as to its efficiency? Is its efficiency impaired other than by loss of so many now, or is it demoralized by the recent disasters?

A.—I think it is not demoralized at all—that is, so far as my own wing is concerned, I know it is not.

Q.—After the crossing had been made, was it possible, in your opinion, for our troops to have carried the heights, or to have held our position upon the other side so as to have derived any advantage from it?

A.—It is my opinion that if, instead of making two real attacks, our whole force had been concentrated on our left, that is, our available forces, and the real attack had been made there, and merely a feint made upon the right, we might have carried the heights. I think we could have carried them. Whether the army would have achieved a success by that I cannot say. I do not mean to say that the mere carrying of the heights would have secured our success. I do not know what was behind them, or how much of a force the enemy had there. I know that wherever we appeared we found a great many more men than we had. I would like to impress as firmly upon the Committee as it is impressed upon my mind the fact that this whole disaster has resulted from the delay in the arrival of the pontoon bridges. Whoever is responsible for that delay is responsible for all the disasters which have followed. We were rather astonished when we came down here to find that SUMNER had been here for some days, and had not received the pontoon bridges. I think that is the main cause for this disaster.

Q.—Do you know what the expectation was as to the pontoons being here. On the arrival of the First Army Corps that would get here, was it expected that the pontoons would be here?

A.—Certainly, it was expected they would be here.

Q.—What was that corps to have done if pontoons had been here?

A. That corps was to have crossed at once and taken possession of the heights. If the pontoons had been here, there would have been very little difficulty in doing that.

[The testimony of Gens. HOOKER and FRANKLIN followed that of Gen. SUMNER. It was corroborative, and does not bring out any new points.—ED. TIMES.]

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

By comparing an official copy of Gen. BURNSIDE's report to Gen. HALLECK with the publication of the same in the Washington papers of this morning, several important errors are noticed. In the first paragraph, last line but one, the word "to" should be substituted for "by," reading thus: "indicated to you," instead of "by you." The tenth paragraph, as printed, erroneously terminates in the middle of a sentence. It should read as follows: "I will write you very soon, and give more definite information; and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Divisions, Army Corps, and my general and personal Staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty cooperation." The next paragraph should commence with the words "I will add," &c.

A flag of truce crossed the Rappahannock this afternoon, with a communication for Gen. LEE, the purport of which has not been made public.

Richmond papers of yesterday and to-day have found their way here. The *Enquirer* says the losses in A. P. HILL's Division, on the 13th, was 211 killed, 1,494 wounded and 417 missing. This division was confronted by FRANKLIN's left, and consisted of six brigades, with artillery. More than half the rebel loss occurred in this division.

Intelligence from below is, in effect, that the rebels have considerably strengthened their forces near Front Royal, and that the enemy maintain a contraband communication with their Northern friends *viâ* the Potomac and Mattax Creek, crossing the Peninsula and Rappahannock at Leeds, about 30 miles below this point.

No shots have been exchanged with the enemy for several days.

The river pickets maintain a friendly disposition toward each other.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF OUR WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at Headquarters here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Dec. 23, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

In my report to you of the 19th instant, the number of our wounded was stated at about nine thousand, and the number receiving hospital treatment at sixteen hundred and thirty. Both of these amounts are wrong. On the authority of Dr. LETTERMAN, our Medical Director, the whole number of wounded is between six and seven thousand. About one-half of these are receiving treatment in the hospital.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF ARMY HORSES.

THE REPORT OF MR. RAREY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your orders, I visited the Army of the Potomac, on the 12th inst., to inspect the horses and mules in the cavalry, artillery and teams of the army.

The movement of troops on that day, and the engagement at Fredericksburgh that followed during the six days that I remained with the army, gave me but little opportunity to see the management of the horse department in detail, though I had the opportunity to see them on duty.

Having gone there very unfavorably impressed with accounts drawn from the dark side of the picture by those taking the rejected and disabled horses of the army as their standpoint, I found these animals in better condition than I had expected. The mule teams, with some exceptions, were in good condition, and I doubt if ever an army under similar circumstances was better provided for in this respect.

The cavalry horses suffer most, and many of them were then scarcely fit for service. The duties that they had to perform—excursions that sometimes require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food or rest—the heavy weight they have to carry, and the unskillful manner in which they are ridden, makes it almost impossible to be otherwise, except they were treated with the greatest care. The artillery horses suffer much, but are a grade better than the cavalry.

The greatest abuse and destruction of the horses in the army is, I believe, in the want of skill, judgment and care of the individual man to his individual horse. A more diligent looking after of this detail by the officers in charge would be highly beneficial; the good effects of which has been seen, in some instances, where diligence has been exercised with judgment by officers attending to this important, but much neglected duty.

Every man who is permitted to ride a horse, should be compelled by duty, if he has not the humanity and moral principle to see that the horse has every care in his power to give, that he is properly groomed, watered and fed.

The manner in which food is given, where only a sufficiency is allowed, is highly important, as much is wasted and trampled under foot.

I believe that for cavalry service on a Winter campaign a saddle-blanket to cover the back and loins of the horse, to be left on when the saddle is removed, would be of great service. The Arabs, who livemore with the horse than any other people, and who are older in horsemanship than any other nation in the world, never remove the saddle from the horse's back when on a long journey. Their saddles have always blankets attached that cover the back and loins of the horse. They argue that this vital part, when heated by riding, should never be made to feel the effects of cold.

As one who loves the horse, who appreciates his intelligence and keen sensibilities, and can anticipate his wants, I do most deeply deplore the dejection of spirit, suffering and loss of life consequent upon the exigencies of war; but while war rages, this law must continue.

In an army of 50,000 horses, subjected to the service and exposure of the army, there must necessarily be a large percentage of disabled and diseased horses constantly accumulating. It is ever so with the soldiers of the army, who are gifted with intelligence and reason, and whose first law of nature is self-preservation, and for the comfort and welfare of whom the greatest energies of the people and the officers of the army are exerted.

How can it be otherwise with the horse? He is not invincible to exposure, which he can scarcely bear as well as man, and with whom he must suffer alike, if not more, in time of war.

I am happy to see the extensive hospitals lately erected in this city to restore disabled horses. I believe they are conducted on the best and most economical principle, and will, I have no doubt, be the means of restoring thousands of horses to the army, that will be better on their second service than they were on their first.

Hoping that the Government will, as an act of humanity as well as economy, use every effort in its power for the protection of this noble animal, I remain, General, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. S. RAREY.

To Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE.

Secretary CHASE has completed his financial bill, prepared on the invitation of the Committee of Ways and Means, and will send it to the committee at once. All the statements lately emanating from Washington in regard to its provisions are materially defective and erroneous.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It seems to be certain that the President has made up his mind to the appointment of Judge USHER as Secretary of the Interior, and only delays sending his name to the Senate for the acceptance by Secretary SMITH of the Judgeship, to which he has been appointed. A new movement, however, is on foot, with a view to the appointment of Speaker GROW as Secretary of the Interior, and the election of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX Speaker of the House. This arrangement, it is thought, will satisfy the Senate and prevent a disruption of the Cabinet.

ILLNESS OF GEN. KING.

Gen. RUFUS KING, while sitting in his carriage in front of the National Hotel, suffered a slight attack of epilepsy. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and he is now nearly recovered.

GEN. HOOKER'S PLAN.

The plan of Gen. HOOKER for attacking the rebels at Fredericksburgh, was to cross the Rappahannock ten or twelve miles above Falmouth, at the first arrival, and fall upon their rear.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice to-day of his intended introduction into the Senate of a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip two hundred regiments of infantry, composed of persons of African descent, to be used in the suppression of the rebellion.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The Senate to-day authorized the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. The bill passed last session has been found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, which this Committee is expected to suggest.

SENT IN FOR CONFIRMATION.

The name of Ex-Gov. RANDALL, nominated for First Assistant Adjutant General, was to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The President has not yet signed the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State, as by some blunder it only reached him officially yesterday. The President is silent in regard to his intention.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH AFFAIR MORE HOPEFUL.

A fuller examination of all the circumstances surrounding the recent battle of Fredericksburgh, shows it to be less disastrous than was at first believed. The losses are less than supposed, with a smaller proportion of killed and badly wounded. The army is but little, if at all, demoralized; and is ready and anxious again to be led against the enemy.

As regards Gen. BURNSIDE, it now appears that his plans were good, and his failure owing to the faults of others. At all events, it is thought that his exhibition of activity and zeal give him a claim to renewed confidence; and his dash at the enemy's works, though unsuccessful, is full of promise for the future. It is better that a thousand men should die in such an effort, than that two thousand should perish ingloriously in malarious camps.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A bill will shortly be introduced in Congress to promote the comfort of the soldiers in hospital. It is proposed to increase the value of the ration from eighteen to thirty cents. The commutation of this ration will render it possible to procure many necessary delicacies not allowable under the present system. The same bill will also increase the numerical strength of the Medical corps.

The Medical Inspectors are visiting the various hospitals, and discharging such of the inmates as are unfit for further duty. Heretofore the red-tape system has detained for a long time many who were entitled to their discharge.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee through the Chairman, Mr. TRUMBULL, has reported back the House bill to reorganize the Court of Claims, amended in many particulars. Two additional Judges are added, and it authorizes the President to appoint a Chief Justice for said Court. If the bill becomes a law, their decisions are not final, for one of their amendments is to the effect that either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment or decree which may hereafter be rendered in any case by said Court, wherein the amount in controversy exceeds three thousand dollars. The other amendments are not important.

CIVIL WAR AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

Late information from the Indian Territory is to the effect that a fierce and sanguinary warfare is progressing there between the loyal and disloyal Cherokees. The loyal Indians, although greatly in the minority, nevertheless make up in pluck and spirit what they lack in numbers.

THE OHIO STATE.

During the recent Cabinet embroglio, the President while canvassing Ohio for a new Secretary, is reported to have expressed a preference for Hon. THOMAS EWING over all other candidates.

WHO PROPOSED THE GUNBOATS.

It is now stated on good authority, that the Mississippi gunboat fleet, for the origination of which Gen. FREMONT has enjoyed the credit, was first suggested and urged by Attorney Gen. BATES.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of the Kansas Third Infantry, and well known as a prominent Free State leader during the Border Ruffian war upon that State, is here upon business of importance. We understand that Col. MONTGOMERY will be pressed by his friends, and by Kansas men, for promotion. That his qualities have been so long overlooked, is due more to his own modesty than any other cause. With his record, and the strong influences operating in his favor, it is scarcely possible that the President can hesitate giving him the star he is so well fitted to wear.

THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. ROBINSON of Kentucky, and his Adjutant Gen. FINNELL, have been here for some days upon important business with the Government.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. SIGEL was cross-examined. This examination had reference more particularly to the causes of prejudice which he might be supposed to have against Gen. MCDOWELL, in connection with the remark that officer is alleged to have made to one of his (SIGEL's) Staff. Witness acknowledged this remark to be his chief reason of complaint, but there were others, "it being a personal dispute," which he did not wish to mention. One was, that having sent an Aid-de-Camp to General McDowell during the march from Gainesville to Manassas, to make a report, and inquire the cause of a firing heard on their left, the officer was grossly insulted by him in the presence of his (MCDOWELL'S) Staff; but he (SIGEL) did not so much regard this as an affront to himself as to a member of his Staff. Gen. SIGEL next recounted, in the order of date, the movements wherein he thought Gen. MCDOWELL had been tardy in coöperating; for instance, when JACKSON was allowed to overcome SHIELDS, escape FREMONT, and to rejoin the main army of the rebels contending against Gen. MCCLELLAN near Richmond. He also accused MCDOWELL of leaving Gen. BANKS at the battle of Cedar Mountain with only 9,000 men to withstand alone 25,000 of the enemy, even after both he (MCDOWELL) and POPE had been warned of their approach.

The Court then adjourned.

The Porter Court-martial did not meet to-day.

TELEGRAPH TO MOSCOW.

The Secretary of State has communicated to Congress unpublished correspondence between the State Department and the Minister to Russia, relative to the telegraphic line from Moscow, eastward to the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast and thence by the joint effort of Russia and the United States, to San Francisco. Portions of the line in the Russian Empire, have already been completed. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR writes that our agent, Mr. COLLINS, is awaiting the answer of the Emperor to the proposition to extend the line eastward to the Amoor River.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The principal Express Companies of the country have united in presenting to Congress alleged grievances under the tax bill, amounting to from 7 to 13 per cent. of gross receipts, praying that the tax may be made 1 per cent.

THE MIAMI INDIANS.

It is ascertained that $36,100 of the annuity of the Miami Indians for 1854 and 1855 was carried to the surplus fund, and has not been paid.

CONSUL AT HAN KOW.

WM. BRECK, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to the Senate as Consul at Han Kow, China; and ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, as first Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of KASSON, resigned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting his annual financial report; also a communication in regard to the amounts due to the Chippewa, Ottowa and Pottowatamie Indians: also a message from the President, transmitting the report of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, United States Commissioner at New-Orleans.

The concurrent resolution of the House, that the House adjourn from Tuesday, the 23d inst., to the first Monday in January, was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it a joint resolution, adjourning both Houses until the first Monday in January.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Bayard, Browning, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Field, Foot, Harding, Harris, Howard, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Indiana,) Lane, (Kansas,) McDougall, Nesmith, Pomroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Missouri,) —26.

NAYS—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howe, Latham, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, (Massachusetts,) Wright—13.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in constructing railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to inquire into the chartering of the transports for Banks' Expedition be also instructed to inquire into the employment of transports generally by Quartermasters and agents of the War Department, the rates at which they were engaged, by whom, and for how long.—Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.) gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise two hundred regiments of infantry composed of persons of African descent.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*.

Mr. SAULSBURY's resolution, inquiring whether any troops had been sent into the State of Delaware at the late election, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Bankrupt bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting homesteads when exempt by State laws where bankrupts reside.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to strike out the words exempting banking and railroad corporations from the provisions of the bill for compulsory bankruptcy. He said the laboring people of Illinois had lost five million dollars in less than five years by these banking corporations. In no way have the people lost more or been cheated worse.

The amendment was rejected by Yeas, 171; Nays, 18.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, here made a report relative to the late battle at Fredericksburgh, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting municipal corporations from that provision of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER also offered an amendment to exempt literary, religious and eleemosynary institutions.

Mr. HALE objected to exempting charitable institutions, for he thought no such institutions ought to get in debt in order to give charity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned to Jan. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a privileged question, moved that the protest he offered yesterday, against the passage of the bill indemnifying the President and others for arrests under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, be entered upon the journal. This he said was embodied in his resolution, a part of which only appeared in the journal.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that the House had refused to enter the protest on the journal, and cited former precedents in support of his decision, from which Mr. PENDLETON appealed.

The Speaker was sustained by a vote of 74 against 20.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1864, and it was made the special order for Jan. 5.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that when the House adjourn to-day that it be to the first Monday in JANUARY.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, made an adverse report on the resolution to inquire into the expediency of giving the franking privilege to Assessors under the Internal Revenue law.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a postal money order system. It proposes to charge five cents on ten dollars; on more than ten, or less than twenty, ten cents; on all additional sums of ten or less dollars, five cents. Duplicates to be issued when orders are lost. The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution embracing the letter written by the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. KENNEDY, to JACOB THOMPSON, in April, 1861, already published, and further stating that it is reported that KENNEDY had written other letters showing a want of sympathy with those who are endeavoring to suppress the rebellion; therefore, that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether KENNEDY is the author of the letter to THOMPSON, whether the other statements are true, and report the facts; and whether he still holds office under the Government, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that he yesterday objected to the introduction of the resolution which merely proposed an inquiry into a fact they all knew. But as other matters were included in the resolution now proposed, he would not press his objection. Mr. KENNEDY himself desired the investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the use of this hall be granted to Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCK for an evening during the recess for a reading, the entire proceeds of which to be appropriated for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) withdrew the objection he first made, saying that he understood that Mr. MURDOCK was a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture, and not like the Rev. Mr. FRENCH, who recently desecrated the Sabbath-day in this Hall.

The resolution tendering to Mr. MURDOCK the use of the Hall for his benevolent purpose was then passed.

The House passed the Senate bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces by providing that each regiment may have two assistant surgeons, and that the number of privates in each company be increased from seventy to seventy-eight.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to annul the treaties with certain Sioux and Dakotah Indians, and indemnify the sufferers by their enormities.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said ten thousand inhabitants of Minnesota, in consequence of Indian atrocities, are now subsisting on charity.

Mr. WINDOM, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said this was the most horrible Indian outbreak that had ever occurred on this continent, which he proceeded to describe.

The bill proposes the appointment of a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to entertain and hear the complaints of the parties aggrieved. It protects the rights and interests of those Indians who sought to save the whites from massacre; and proposes to transfer the funds from these thieves and murderers to the sufferers. The bill appropriates a million and at half dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Union,) said from what he had already heard there would be no security until these Indians were exterminated, which should be done.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill. No quorum voted. The vote was 64 against 18.

By unanimous consent the House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of debate, it being understood that no business should be transacted.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, occupied an hour, speaking against the sending of freed negroes into that State against the organic law.

Adjourned.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Capture of Trenton, Tenn., by the Rebels—A Cavalry Force Badly Cut Up—Gen. Sherman Leaving Memphis with a Large Force.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 22.

An eye-witness of the taking of Trenton says: Col. FRY was in command of 200 men, half sick—the main part of the garrison having previously been sent to Jackson, as that place anticipated a rebel attack. It was, however, only a feint to draw the troops from Trenton. When Col. FRY heard of the rebel approach to the latter place, he made breastworks of cotton bales around the depôt. The rebels attacked him with three pieces of artillery. Thirty rounds were fired, when the Nationals surrendered. During the skirmish several saddles were emptied.

On Friday, Col. TAYLOR, of the Fifth Ohio, with Col. HAWKINS' Tennessee Regiment, went on a reconnoissance to Lexington, Tenn., where they met a large rebel force and were badly cut up, and a number of them captured. Col. HAWKINS escaped, but reached Trenton in time to be captured there.

Dyer Station, this side of Trenton, was evacuated yesterday morning.

At Rutherford, the first station this side of Dyer, there was skirmishing yesterday afternoon. The rebels were commanded by Gen. BLACK, formerly of Trenton. Gen. DAVIS started from Columbus this morning, with a large force, to drive or capture the rebels.

Gen. SHERMAN'S Division, it is reported, embarked on transports at Memphis on Saturday. His destination is either Vicksburgh or a flank movement on the rebels at Grenada, in which vicinity they have concentrated a large force.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

A Cairo special dispatch gives the following additional in regard to the rebel raid:

The force consisted of a full brigade, with six pieces of artillery. The first crossed the Tennessee at Clifton, 48 miles from Jackson, and marched direct to Lexington, where they were met on the 18th by two National cavalry regiments, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. INGERSOLL, who had been sent from Jackson against them. A battle of three hours ensued, in which the Nationals were forced to give way. Our loss was seven killed, ten wounded, and 124 captured. Rebel loss, thirty-five killed and wounded. They captured our artillery.

During the rebel march northward they were attacked several times from the South by a force supposed to be those who escaped from Lexington.

Last night the rebels commenced their retreat, having approached within seven miles of Columbus. The damage done the road is not so great as might be supposed. Several bridges were burned, but throughout the trestles are all safe. The damage will probably be repaired in two weeks.

Revolving Batteries—An Invention Brought Forward in 1807.

We are indebted to Col. THOS. F. DEVOE for a volume containing the proceedings of the *Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New-York*, published at Albany in 1807. We find in it a description of a plan for a revolving battery, to be used on the water, which contains suggestions not unlike those recently realized by the revolving turret of Capt. ERICSSON. In the volume referred to there is a cut illustrating the nature of the new machine, and accompanying it is the following description:

A FLOATING BATTERY ON A NEW CONSTRUCTION,
BY THE LATE ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD.

"The model of this Battery was exhibited to the Society with a verbal description only. The annexed plate shows an exact profile of its body, the shape of which, as seen above, is circular. It is to be connected at the centre of its bottom with a strong keel, in such a manner that while the keel is held by cables and anchors in one position, *the battery is made to turn round on its centre*. This motion may be given to it either by the tide acting on float-boards attached to the body of the battery, by sails raised on its exterior parts, or by manual application. In this last way it may be effected by men in the hold, drawing on a lever fastened to a post fixed to the keel, and rising through a well-hole in the centre of the battery. The strength of horses might, perhaps, be applied to the same purpose. The cables by which the keel is held are to be entirely under water, and thus secure from an enemy's shot.

The advantages of such a battery would be:

1. Its rotary motion would bring all its cannon to bear successively, as fast as they could be loaded, on objects in any direction.

2. Its circular form would cause every shot that might strike it not near the centre, to glance.

3. Its motion, as well as its want of parts on which grapplings might be fastened, would render boarding almost impossible.

4. The steadiness with which it would lie on the water would render its fire more certain than that of a ship.

5. The guns would be more easily worked than is common, as they would not require any lateral movement.

6. The men would be completely sheltered from the fire of the elevated parts of an enemy's ship.

7. The battery might be made so strong as to be impenetrable to common shot, &c."

Further Concerning Gifts.

In addition to the list, given already in the TIMES, of places at which desirable gifts for the approaching holidays might be found, we desire to call attention to the following:

At GURNEY'S Temple of Photographic Art can be found a collection of photographic albums, which, for convenience and beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. They range from the lowest to the highest prices, ranging from the plain muslin cover to the elegantly gilded velvet, and from the capacity of ten pictures to that of seventy-five. There are also there *cartes de visite* of the most prominent and distinguished individuals, American and foreign, including soldiers, ministers, editors, lawyers, actors and civilians.

SCHAUS, who has recently opened as a free gallery his picture-hung *boudoir*, has just received a choice collection of engravings, a lot of Swiss carvings, and photographic albums innumerable. "Cinderella and her Sisters." VAN LERIM'S celebrated picture, is yet there, and would prove an acceptable $5,000 present to most any person.

LEGRAIN, at the corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, advertises a very cheap lot of silks, and a superior collection of point laces, which are being sold rapidly at very low rates. The reputation enjoyed by this house for taste and skill in the selection of laces is well merited. Balmorals may also be obtained there, in styles to suit all tastes.

CAIRE calls attention to his "Craig Microscope," which magnifies 10,000 times. ROBBINS & APPLETON exhibit the far-famed American watches. LEGGAT BROS. indicate the cheapest book-store in the world. PATTERSON BROS., alive to the necessities of the season, have on hand a fine collection of skates; and GOODYEAR insists upon it that rubber is the only fit material for children's toys.

Booth at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Last night Mr. STUART opened at the Brooklyn Academy with Mr. BOOTH in "Richelieu." The house was crowded with an appreciative audience, very many of whom went from this City, tempted by the beauty of the night and their devotion to the star of the evening.

Mr. BOOTH's conception of the character has too often been criticised in these columns to need special mention at this time. His good and bad points were given with an unmistakable force and energy, causing his admirers to applaud vociferously. The rest of the cast, including Mrs. BARROW, Miss NINA FOSTER, and Messrs. DALY, PRICE, MARLOW, and WILKINS, did as well as the limited stage and scenic accommodations would permit.

On Christmas night, BOOTH appears as *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*.

Christmas at Plymouth Church.

Annually the children of Plymouth Church Sunday School have a jolly good time on Christmas. This year they give a Christmas entertainment in the Church, when there will be singing, declaiming, and various other interesting performances, not to mention an address from HENRY WARD BEECHER.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Among the juvenile books that are in the market about this time, those published by the HARPERS must not be forgotten. Theirs are the standard works—the classical ones, so to speak—of the youthful library. *The Rollo Books, The Franconia Stories, Dickens'* and *Bonner's Child's Histories, The Child's Book of Quadrupeds, The Child's Book of Birds*, and a hundred of books and series of books, neatly and uniformly bound, and securely packed for transportation in the smuggest, strongest and most portable of boxes, suggest themselves as necessaries as well as delicacies of the season.

—JAMES MILLER, of No. 522 Broadway, publishes some capital juvenile books, and enjoys the advantage of being conveniently located. *The story of Cecil and his Boy* is a translation from the French, and may be freshly and strikingly characterised as being both "useful and interesting." Cecil is an orphan; and the adventures of himself and his dog—the latter, although not an orphan, labored under the disadvantage of being widely separated from any known parents—are told with a simplicity and truthfulness that may well serve as models to those designing more pretentious works. In *Always Happy*, the secret which so many are laboring to discover, is unveiled. Felix and his sister Serena, the hero and heroine of the book, solve it, and generously do not attempt to copyright the invention. *Right and Wrong* is a profitable little book, containing the story of two sisters, one of whom was generally right, and the other wrong. The moral is pointed by the result in the happiness of the young ladies through childhood and life. The *Sunbeam Stories* are an excellent collection of tales for the young, commencing with "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." Surely, it were infinitely more easy to weave springes to catch woodcock. If sunbeams ever are caught napping in this way we shall look to find them looking from the sparkling wells of laughing young eyes, or tangled in the golden meshes of floating curls.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—It has been the custom of the Principal of one of the most fashionable schools for young ladies in the City to prepare every year a magnificent Christmas Tree, filled with beautiful and costly presents, for her scholars. Circumstances have this year induced her to give the tree, not to her fair scholars but to the ladies who are providing for the wants of our sick and wounded heroes. Its exhibition and the sale of the presents, on Friday, at Irving Hall, as our readers will see by the advertisement, will surely be the occasion of a brilliant gathering of fashionable belles who are not yet "out," of various ages, from sweet seven to sweeter seventeen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the APPLETONS offer a large assortment of what may be classed among the best holiday gifts of the season—photographic albums. The APPLETONS were the first to introduce the manufacture of these albums into the United States, and seem determined to keep the lead in that line of business if possible. Their latest novelty is the Illuminated Photograph Album, a superb book, bound and colored in the same style as the old Romish missals. As specimens of beautiful coloring the illuminations of these superb books have never been surpassed in this country. Six colors are combined, blended with exquisite taste and the most perfect harmony, while the title page, index, &c., is printed in gold. These albums suggest themselves as most valuable and appropriate holiday presents.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.—Mr. JAMES MILLER, of No. 522 Broadway, exhibits a large assortment of holiday books, from which the present-giver may make an unlimited choice. His announcement will be found in another column.

The Alabama Again.

The schooner *Mary E. Mangum*, HALLETT, from Dominica in twenty-five days, reports that on the night of Nov. 27, while entering the port of Roseau, Dominica, she was fired into by the rebel steamer *Alabama*. She fired two shots at her and then steered away. Dec. 1, at night, when passing the Island of Guadaloupe saw the *Alabama* making signals to the shore. Next day saw her anchored close in shore, apparently receiving provisions.

[Advertisement.]

OPENING.

The New-York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene will open at No. 8 Union-square, on Monday, Dec. 29, for the reception of patients and instruction in the New School Practice of Medicine. The New School consists in Medicated Electricity, Aerated, Vapor and Medicated Baths, the Swedish Movement, cure of Lung and Hydropathy. The building is elegantly fitted up with bath apparatus and separate apartments.

J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
JOHN E. BEDFORD, M. D.,
W. W. SHELDON, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

[Advertisement.]

Great Holiday for Ladies and Children at Barnum's to-day. That splendid Drama "Colleen Bawn," which has delighted so many thousands the last three weeks, will be played both afternoon and evening. Who can fail to see it?

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies.....$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman.....3 00
Ladies' tickets.....2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age.....3 00
Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 476 Broadway.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 9 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 28 | Gov. Island 11 17 | Hell Gate.... 12 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

Arrived.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, via Fortress Monroe 52 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steam transport W. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundill, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Nickerson, London 43 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Victory, Lyttle, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 128 passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Robert Cushman, (of Bath.) Otis, Havre 36 ds., with mdse. and 170 passengers to master. Has had heavy weather; sprung foretopgallant-yard, &c.

Ship I. F. Chapman, (of Thomaston,) Lovenidge, Pensacola 26 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell. Left barks Kate Stamler, for New-York soon; Philena, unc.; Leland, do.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Rocko, Liverpool 53 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Westfield, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Travellick, Liverpool 44 ds., in ballast to Murdock & Smyth.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Alexandria, Va., 7 ds., in ballast to D. Colden Murray.

Bark Highlander, (Br., of Sunderland,) Spoor, Bristol Oct. 30, in ballast to order.

Bark Gen. Warren, (of Boston,) Hartz, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Colcord, Vera Cruz Nov. 28, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Portia, (Br., of Wexford,) Ryan, Wexford 54 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Bark Isabella Robinson, (Br., of North Shields,) Trundy, Sagua 24 ds., in ballast

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued from First Page.

river, driving away the enemy here—perhaps 500 or 1,000 men—and they would have occupied these very heights which we have since been obliged to attack; and that crossing would have been permanent and successful.

Q.—Do you know on whom rests the responsibility of the delay in the arrival of the pontoons?

A.—I do not officially.

Q.—What is your opinion is the number of your killed, wounded and missing?

A.—I think it would amount to about 10,000 altogether.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the loss of the enemy?

A.—I have not, except what I saw incidentally in a Richmond paper.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you concurred in the movement to cross the river?

A.—It was not my opinion that we could cross at any of the points indicated.

Q.—Will you state whether or not it is your opinion that if the movement of the army from Warrenton had been delayed until the time the pontoons arrived here, the army could then have come here, and with these pontoons have made a crossing here, and occupied the heights before the enemy could have reached here in sufficient force to have prevented it?

A.—Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q.—Then it is your opinion that if it had been ascertained that the pontoons could not possibly be here at the time Gen. BURNSIDE expected them to be here, he should have been notified of the time when they could be here, so that he might make the movements of his army correspond with the time when the pontoons could be here.

A.—That is my opinion.

Q.—What is the condition of the army now as to its efficiency? Is its efficiency impaired other than by loss of so many now, or is it demoralized by the recent disasters?

A.—I think it is not demoralized at all—that is, so far as my own wing is concerned, I know it is not.

Q.—After the crossing had been made, was it possible, in your opinion, for our troops to have carried the heights, or to have held our position upon the other side so as to have derived any advantage from it?

A.—It is my opinion that if, instead of making two real attacks, our whole force had been concentrated on our left, that is, our available forces, and the real attack had been made there, and merely a feint made upon the right, we might have carried the heights. I think we could have carried them. Whether the army would have achieved a success by that I cannot say. I do not mean to say that the mere carrying of the heights would have secured our success. I do not know what was behind them, or how much of a force the enemy had there. I know that wherever we appeared we found a great many more men than we had. I would like to impress as firmly upon the Committee as it is impressed upon my mind the fact that this whole disaster has resulted from the delay in the arrival of the pontoon bridges. Whoever is responsible for that delay is responsible for all the disasters which have followed. We were rather astonished when we came down here to find that SUMNER had been here for some days, and had not received the pontoon bridges. I think that is the main cause for this disaster.

Q.—Do you know what the expectation was as to the pontoons being here. On the arrival of the First Army Corps that would get here, was it expected that the pontoons would be here?

A.—Certainly, it was expected they would be here.

Q.—What was that corps to have done if pontoons had been here?

A.—That corps was to have crossed at once and taken possession of the heights. If the pontoons had been here, there would have been very little difficulty in doing that.

GEN. HOOKER'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. HOOKER's testimony was to the following ... About the 10th of November BURNSIDE was in ... d. After HOOKER had been there a day or ... e was some talk of transferring the line of ... from the line of the railroad at Warren... ...e of the railroad ... Gen. HAL... Gen. MEADE visited Gen. BURNSIDE, as he ... ard, ... [illegible] ... ready this ... was not a private conversa... ... they said they thought they could have the pontoons ready, the stores landed, and everything in readiness to advance in three days. But he thought it was not within the range of human possibility to do that. Soon after the movement to the Rappahannock commenced, he brought up the rear of the army, in marching from Warrenton to this point. He mentioned this because he thought it had an important bearing upon some matters which were to come afterward. The rear of this movement was considered the post of honor. After being upon the road for about three days, he stopped one day with his command at Hartwood. From that point he addressed a letter to Gen. BURNSIDE, requesting that he would permit him to cross the river with his grand division at one of the fords there, and come down on the south side of the Rappahannock; but for reasons assigned in a communication from him the request was denied. After giving a circumstantial account of movemens, he said when SUMNER's advance column reached here, there were only some 500 of the rebels in Fredericksburgh. He did not know why they did not take possession of Fredericksburgh, but the feeling seemed to be they could take possession of Fredericksburgh at any time. Only a few days before, Lieut. DAHLGREEN, of the Cavalry, with 55 men, crossed the river, and took possession of the town. When he was at Hartwood he heard there was going to be a delay of three or four days in getting the pontoons here, and that was one reason why he asked permission of Gen. BURNSIDE to cross at the ford there, and come down on the other side of the river. When we got here, he said we should have been in condition to march right forward without stopping a day anywhere, but the same mishap was made here that has been made all along through this war. I think it would have been better to have held the line where we were by retaining sufficient force there to threaten the enemy and keep them up to their works at Culpepper and Gordonsville, but instead of that we withdrew every man, and even burned the bridges, thus exposing our plans to the enemy, the very moment we did so. If Gen. SUMNER's corps had came down here and left one up their threating to advance on that line, it led them to believe that we were going to advance on both lines. It would have been better, but the enemy saw at once what we were at, and came right down here, and they were nearer here than we were; and this country is such that whenever you give them two or three weeks to fortify, one hundred thousand men can make any place impregnable to any other hundred thousand men.

By Mr. GOOCH.—What was the strength of your command at Hartwood?

A.—It was —— men.

Q.—Would there have been any difficulty as to supplies in your moving down the other side of the river as you proposed?

A.—I had three days' rations there. I was preparing to march down through Caroline County where the people had just gathered their crops, and I would have got plenty of forage and provisions enough for a week or a fortnight. At the time of the conversation between Gens. HALLECK, MEIGS and BURNSIDE, there was some talk of forwarding some supplies up the Rappahannock. I said that at Bowling Green I could draw my supplies from Port Royal as easily as I could get them when I was at Hartwood. I knew that I could take a position with 40,000 men that the whole rebel army could not move me from.

Q.—Would that movement have been safe in view of the fact that the army had not the means of crossing here?

A.—Yes, Sir; because I could take the heights there with my command, and then put them in a condition of defence. If I had gone there, not a man of the enemy would have come to Fredericksburgh; but they would have gone to some other river and fortified there, if we had given them time, as effectually as they have here. I regard the rebel position on the Rappahannock as a strong one—I mean the one they retired to from Manassas. They had the advantage of two railroads, one to bring their supplies to them from the West, and the other railroad from Richmond to bring their troops up from there. It is the strongest position they had in Virginia. The advantages of this position to hold against a force wishing to cross the river and attack it are such as I have never before seen.

Q.—How far apart are the bridges at the two points where our army crossed here?

A.—About four miles.

Q.—You speak of the "telegraph road." Will you state more definitely what that road is?

A.—The telegraph road leaves Fredericksburgh from Hanover-street, and runs through a depression in the hills in the direction of Bowling Green.

Q.—How do you explain the fact that the enemy did not shell the city when our troops were massed there?

A.—I cannot explain it. It is inexplicable to me that they did not do so, as I have before stated. It was reported under flag of truce that they had at one time shot, by heating which to fire the city; and that would have made a terrible time of it.

Q.—Was our crossing made unknown to the enemy?

A.—I think it was here. How it was down below I cannot say. It was late when I got the order to withdraw my command—between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and it was between 8 and 9 o'clock when the last of the troops were withdrawn. The enemy did not seem to realize that there were troops in the houses. I withdrew my exterior line of pickets last of all, and they were not followed by the enemy.

Q.—Had they discovered that our troops were to be recrossed what could they have done?

A.—I do not think we should have suffered much from their artillery fire on such a night as that was, as it would have been but random firing.

[The testimony of Gen. WOODBURY, Gen. WALLACE and others reaches us at so late an hour that it is impossible to give it in our First Edition.—ED. TIMES.]

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

By comparing an official copy of Gen. BURNSIDE's report to Gen. HALLECK with the publication of the same in the Washington papers of this morning, several important errors are noticed. In the first paragraph, last line but one, the word "to" should be substituted for "by," reading thus: "indicated to you," instead of "by you." The tenth paragraph, as printed, erroneously terminates in the middle of a sentence. It should read as follows: "I will write you very soon, and give more definite information; and, finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Divisions, Army Corps, and my general and personal Staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation." The next paragraph should commence with the words "I will add," &c.

A flag of truce crossed the Rappahannock this afternoon, with a communication for Gen. LEE, the purport of which has not been made public.

Richmond papers of yesterday and to-day have found their way here. The *Enquirer* says the losses in A. P. HILL's Division, on the 13th, was 211 killed, 1,494 wounded and 417 missing. This division was confronted by FRANKLIN's left, and consisted of six brigades, with artillery. More than half the rebel loss occurred in this division.

Intelligence from below is, in effect, that the rebels have considerably strengthened their forces near Front Royal, and that the enemy maintain a contraband communication with their Northern friends *via* the Potomac and Mattax Creek, crossing the Peninsula and Rappahannock at Leeds, about 30 miles below this point.

No shots have been exchanged with the enemy for several days.

The river pickets maintain a friendly disposition toward each other.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF OUR WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at Headquarters here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Dec. 23, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

In my report to you of the 19th instant, the number of our wounded was stated at about nine thousand, and the number receiving hospital treatment at sixteen hundred and thirty. Both of these amounts are wrong. On the authority of Dr. LETTERMAN, our Medical Director, the whole number of wounded is between six and seven thousand. About one-half of these are receiving treatment in the hospital.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

INSPECTION OF ARMY HORSES.

THE REPORT OF MR. RAREY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your orders, I visited the [illegible] during the [illegible] opportunity to see the management of the horse department in detail, though I had the opportunity to see them on duty.

Having gone there very unfavorably impressed with accounts drawn from the dark side of the picture by those taking the rejected and disabled horses of the army as their standpoint, I found these animals in better condition than I had expected. The mule teams, with some exceptions, were in good condition, and I douht if ever an army under similar circumstances was better provided for in this respect.

The cavalry horses suffer most, and many of them were then scarcely fit for service. The duties that they had to perform—excursions that sometimes require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food or rest—the heavy weight they have to carry, and the unskillful manner in which they are ridden, makes it almost impossible to be otherwise, except they were treated with the greatest care. The artillery horses suffer much, but are a grade better than the cavalry.

The greatest abuse and destruction of the horses in the army is, I believe, in the want of skill, judgment and care of the individual man to his individual horse. A more diligent looking after of this detail by the officers in charge would be highly beneficial; the good effects of which has been seen, in some instances, where diligence has been exercised with judgment by officers attending to this important, but much neglected duty.

Every man who is permitted to ride a horse, should be compelled by duty, if he has not the humanity and moral principle to see that the horse has every care in his power to give, that he is properly groomed, watered and fed.

The manner in which food is given, where only a sufficiency is allowed, is highly important, as much is wasted and trampled under foot.

I believe that for cavalry service on a Winter campaign a saddle-blanket to cover the back and loins of the horse, to be left on when the saddle is removed, would be of great service. The Arabs, who live more with the horse than any other people, and who are older in horsemanship than any other nation in the world, never remove the saddle from the horse's back when on a long journey. Their saddles have always blankets attached that cover the back and loins of the horse. They argue that this vital part, when heated by riding, should never be made to feel the effects of cold.

As one who loves the horse, who appreciates his intelligence and keen sensibilities, and can anticipate his wants, I do most deeply deplore the dejection of spirit, suffering and loss of life consequent upon the exigencies of war; but while war rages, this law must continue.

In an army of 50,000 horses, subjected to the service and exposure of the army, there must necessarily be a large percentage of disabled and diseased horses constantly accumulating. It is ever so with the soldiers of the army, who are gifted with intelligence and reason, and whose first law of nature is self-preservatinn, and for the comfort and welfare of whom the greatest energies of the people and the officers of the army are exerted.

How can it be otherwise with the horse? He is not invincible to exposure, which he can scarcely bear as well as man, and with whom he must suffer alike, if not more, in time of war.

I am happy to see the extensive hospitals lately erected in this city to restore disabled horses. I believe they are conducted on the best and most economical principle, and will, I have no doubt, be the means of restoring thousands of horses to the army, that will be better on their second service than they were on their first.

Hoping that the Government will, as an act of humanity as well as economy, use every effort in its power for the protection of this noble animal, I remain, General, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. S. RAREY.

To Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCE.

Secretary CHASE has completed his financial bill, prepared on the invitation of the Committee of Ways and Means, and will send it to the committee at once. All the statements lately emanating from Washington in regard to its provisions are materially defective and erroneous.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It seems to be certain that the President has made up his mind to the appointment of Judge USHER as Secretary of the Interior, and only delays sending his name to the Senate for the acceptance by Secretary SMITH of the Judgeship, to which he has been appointed. A new movement, however, is on foot, with a view to the appointment of Speaker GROW as Secretary of the Interior, and the election of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX Speaker of the House. This arrangement, it is thought, will satisfy the Senate and prevent a disruption of the Cabinet.

ILLNESS OF GEN. KING.

Gen. RUFUS KING, while sitting in his carriage in front of the National Hotel, suffered a slight attack of epilepsy. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and he is now nearly recovered.

GEN. HOOKER'S PLAN.

The plan of Gen. HOOKER for attacking the rebels at Fredericksburgh, was to cross the Rappahannock ten or twelve miles above Falmouth, at the first arrival, and fall upon their rear.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice to-day of his intended introduction into the Senate of a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip two hundred regiments of infantry, composed of persons of African descent, to be used in the suppression of the rebellion.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The Senate to-day authorized the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. The bill passed last session has been found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, which this Committee is expected to suggest.

SENT IN FOR CONFIRMATION.

The name of Ex-Gov. RANDALL, nominated for First Assistant Adjutant General, was to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The President has not yet signed the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a State, as by some blunder it only reached him officially yesterday. The President is silent in regard to his intention.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH AFFAIR MORE HOPEFUL.

A fuller examination of all the circumstances surrounding the recent battle of Fredericksburgh, shows it to be less disastrous than was at first believed. The losses are less than supposed, with a smaller proportion of killed and badly wounded. The army is but little, if at all, demoralized; and is ready and anxious again to be led against the enemy.

As regards Gen. BURNSIDE, it now appears that his plans were good, and his failure owing to the faults of others. At all events, it is thought that his exhibition of activity and zeal give him a claim to renewed confidence; and his dash at the enemy's works, though unsuccessful, is full of promise for the future. It is betier that a thousand men should die in such an effort, than that two thousand should perish ingloriously in malarious camps.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of the Kansas Third Infantry, and well known as a prominent Free State leader during the Border Ruffian war upon that State, is here upon business of importance. We understand that Col. MONTGOMERY will be pressed by his friends, and by Kansas men, for promotion. That his qualities have been so long overlooked, to the mortification of his own modesty than any other cause. With his record, and the strong influences operating in his favor, it is scarcely possible that the President can hesitate giving him the star he is so well fitted to wear.

THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. ROBINSON of Kentucky, and his Adjutant Gen. FINNELL, have been here for some days upon important business with the Government.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. SIGEL was cross-examined. This examination had reference more particularly to the causes of prejudice which he might be supposed to have against Gen. McDOWELL, in connection with the remark that officer is alleged to have made to one of his (SIGEL's) Staff. Witness acknowledged this remark to be his chief reason of complaint, but there were others, "it being a personal dispute," which he did not wish to mention. One was, that having sent an Aid-de-Camp to General McDowell during the march from Gainesville to Manassas, to make a report, and inquire the cause of a firing heard on their left, the officer was grossly insulted by him in the presence of his (McDOWELL'S) Staff; but he (SIGEL) did not so much regard this as an affront to himself as to a member of his Staff. Gen. SIGEL next recounted, in the order of date, the movements wherein he thought Gen. McDOWELL had been tardy in coöperating; for instance, when JACKSON was allowed to overcome SHIELDS, escape FREMONT, and to rejoin the main army of the rebels contending against Gen. McCLELLAN near Richmond. He also accused McDOWELL of leaving Gen. BANKS at the battle of Cedar Mountain with only 9,000 men to withstand alone 25,000 of the enemy, even after both he (McDOWELL) and POPE had been warned of their approach.

The Court then adjourned.

The Porter Court-martial did not meet to-day.

TELGRAPH TO MOSCOW.

The Secretary of State has communicated to Congress unpublished correspondence between the State Department and the Minister to Russia, relative to the telegraphic line from Moscow, eastward to the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast and thence by the joint effort of Russia and the United States, to San Francisco. Portions of the line in the Russian Empire, have already been completed. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR writes that our agent, Mr. COLLINS, is awaiting the answer of the Emperor to the proposition to extend the line eastward to the Amoor River.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The principal Express Companies of the country have united in presenting to Congress alleged grievances under the tax bill, amounting to from 7 to 13 per cent. of gross receipts, praying that the tax may be made 1 per cent.

THE MIAMI INDIANS.

It is ascertained that $36,100 of the annuity of the Miami Indians for 1854 and 1855 was carried to the surplus fund, and has not been paid.

CONSUL AT HAN KOW.

Wm. BRECK, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to the Senate as Consul at Han Kow, China; and ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, as first Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of KASSON, resigned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting his annual financial report; also a communication in regard to the amounts due to the Chippewa, Ottowa and Pottowatamie Indians; also a message from the President, transmitting the report of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, United States Commissioner at New-Orleans.

The concurrent resolution of the House, that the House adjourn from Tuesday, the 23d inst., to the first Monday in January, was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it a joint resolution, adjourning both Houses until the first Monday in January.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Bayard, Browning, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Field, Foot, Harding, Harris, Howard, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Indiana,) Lane, (Kansas,) McDougall, Nesmith, Pomroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Missouri.) —26.

NAYS—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howe, Latham, Trumbull, Wiley, Wilson, (Massachusetts,) Wright—13.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in constructing railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to inquire into the chartering of the transports for Banks' Expedition be also instructed to inquire into the employment of transports generally by Quartermasters and agents of the War Department, the rates at which they were engaged, by whom, and for how long.—Adopted.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.) gave notice of a bill to authorize the President to raise two hundred regiments of infantry composed of persons of African descent.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold.*

Mr. SAULSBURY's resolution, inquiring whether any troops had been sent into the State of Delaware at the late election, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Bankrupt bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting homesteads when exempt by State laws where bankrupts reside.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to strike out the words exempting banking and railroad corporations from the provisions of the bill for compulsory bankruptcy. He said the laboring people of Illinois had lost five million dollars in less than five years by these banking corporations. In no way have the people lost more or been cheated worse.

The amendment was rejected by Yeas, 171; Nays, 18.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, here made a report relative to the late battle at Fredericksburgh, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, exempting municipal corporations from that provision of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER also offered an amendment to exempt literary, religious and elemosynary institutions.

Mr. HALE objected to exempting charitable institutions, for he thought no such institutions ought to get in debt in order to give charity.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned to Jan. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a privileged question, moved that the protest he offered yesterday, against the passage of the bill indemnifying the President and others for arrests under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, be entered upon the journal. This he said was embodied in his resolution, a part of which only appeared in the journal.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that the House had refused to enter the protest on the journal, and cited former precedents in support of his decision, from which Mr. PENDLETON appealed.

The Speaker was sustained by a vote of 74 against 20.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1864, and it was made the the special order for Jan. 5.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution that when the House adjourn to-day that it be to the first Monday in January.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-Office made an adverse report on the resolution to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege to Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments.

Mr. BLAIR, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee, reported a bill [illegible] ... It proposes to charge five cents on ten dollars; on more than ten, or less than twenty, ten cents; on all additional sums of ten or less dollars, five cents. Duplicates to be issued when orders are lost. The bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution embracing the letter written by the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. KENNEDY, to JACOB THOMPSON, in April, 1861, already published, and further stating that it is reported that KENNEDY has written other letters showing a want of sympathy with those who are endeavoring to suppress the rebellion; therefore, that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether KENNEDY is the author of the letter to THOMPSON, whether the other statements are true, and report the facts; and whether he still holds office under the Government, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that he yesterday objected to the introduction of the resolution which merely proposed an inquiry into a fact they all knew. But as other matters were included in the resolution now proposed, he would not press his objection. Mr. KENNEDY himself desired the investigation.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), offered the following:

Resolved, That the use of this hall be granted to Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCK for an evening during the recess for a reading, the entire proceeds of which to be appropriated for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.), withdrew the objection he first made, saying that he understood that Mr. MURDOCK was a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture, and not like the Rev. Mr. FRENCH, who recently desecrated the Sabbath-day in this Hall.

The resolution tendering to Mr. MURDOCK the use of the Hall for his benevolent purpose was then passed.

The House passed the Senate bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces by providing that each regiment may have two assistant surgeons, and that the number of privates in each company be increased from seventy to seventy-eight.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to annul the treaties with certain Sioux and Dakotah Indians, and indemnify the sufferers by their enormities.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said ten thousand inhabitants of Minnesota, in consequence of Indian atrocities, are now subsisting on charity.

Mr. WINDOM, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said this was the most horrible Indian outbreak that had ever occurred on this continent, which he proceeded to describe.

The bill proposes the appointment of a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to entertain and hear the complaints of the parties aggrieved. It protects the rights and interests of those Indians who sought to save the whites from massacre; and proposes to transfer the funds from these thieves and murderers to the sufferers. The bill appropriates a million and at half dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Union,) said from what he had already heard there would be no security until these Indians were exterminated, which should be done.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill. No quorum voted. The vote was 64 against 18.

By unanimous consent the House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of debate, it being understood that no business should be transacted.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, occupied an hour, speaking against the sending of freed negroes into that State against the organic law.

Adjourned.

Revolving Batteries—An Invention Brought Forward in 1807.

We are indebted to Col. THOS. F. DEVOE for a volume containing the proceedings of the *Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts in the State of New-York*, published at Albany in 1807. We find in it a description of a plan for a revolving battery, to be used on the water, which contains suggestions not unlike those recently realized by the revolving turret of Capt. ERICSSON. In the volume referred to there is a cut illustrating the nature of the new machine, and accompanying it is the following description:

A FLOATING BATTERY ON A NEW CONSTRUCTION, BY THE LATE ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD.

"The model of this Battery was exhibitted to the Society with a verbal description only. The annexed plate shows an exact profile of its body, the shape of which, as seen above, is circular. It is to be connected at the centre of its bottom with a strong keel, in such a manner that while the keel is held by cables and anchors in one position, *the battery is made to turn round on its centre.* This motion may be given to it either by the tide acting on float-boards attached to the body of the battery, by sails raised on its exterior parts, or by manual application. In this last way it may be effected by men in the hold, drawing on a lever fastened to a post fixed to the keel, and rising through a well-hole in the centre of the battery. The strength of horses might, perhaps, be applied to the same purpose. The cables by which the keel is held are to be entirely under water, and thus secure from an enemy's shot.

The advantages of such a battery would be:

1. Its rotary motion would bring all its cannon to bear successively, as fast as they could be loaded, on objects in any direction.

2. Its circular form would cause every shot that might strike it not near the centre, to glance.

3. Its motion, as well as its want of parts on which grapplings might be fastened, would render boarding almost impossible.

4. The steadiness with which it would lie on the water would render its fire more certain than that of a ship.

5. The guns would be more easily worked than in common, as they would not require any lateral movement.

6. The men would be completely sheltered from the fire of the elevated parts of an enemy's ship.

7. The battery might be made so strong as to be impenetrable to common shot, &c."

Further Concerning Gifts.

In addition to the list, given already in the TIMES, of places at which desirable gifts for the approaching holidays might be found, we desire to call attention to the following:

At GURNEY's Temple of Photographic Art can be found a collection of photographic albums, which, for convenience and beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. They range from the lowest to the highest prices, ranging from the plain muslin cover to the elegantly gilded velvet, and from the capacity of ten pictures to that of seventy-five. There are also there *cartes de visite* of the most prominent and distinguished individuals, American and foreign, including soldiers, ministers, editors, lawyers, actors and civilians.

SCHAUS, who has recently opened as a free gallery his picture-hung *boudoir*, has just received a choice collection of engravings, a lot of Swiss carvings, and photographic albums innumerable. "Cinderella and her Sisters," VAN LERIM's celebrated picture, is yet there, and would prove an acceptable $5,000 present to most any person.

LEGRAIN, at the corner of Waverley-place and Broadway, advertises a very cheap lot of silks, and a superior collection of point laces, which are being sold rapidly at very low rates. The reputation enjoyed by this house for taste and skill in the selection of laces is well merited. Balmorals may also be obtained there, in styles to suit all tastes.

CRAIG calls attention to his "Craig Microscope," which magnifies 10,000 times. ROBBINS & APPLETON exhibit the far-famed American watches. LEGGAT Bros. indicate the cheapest book-store in the world. PATTERSON Bros., alive to the necessities of the season, have on hand a fine collection of skates; and GOODYEAR insists upon it that rubber is the only fit material for children's toys.

Booth at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Last night Mr. STUART opened at the Brooklyn Academy with Mr. BOOTH in "Richelieu." The house was crowded with an appreciative audience, very many of whom went from this City, tempted by the beauty of the night and their devotion to the star of the evening.

Mr. BOOTH's conception of the character has too often been criticised in these columns to need special mention at this time. His good and bad points were given with an unmistakable force and energy, causing his admirers to applaud vociferously. The rest of the cast, including Mrs. Barrow, Miss Nina Foster, and Messrs. Daly, Prior, Marlow, and Wilkins, did as well as the limited stage and scenic accommodations would permit.

On Christmas night, BOOTH appears as *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," and as *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*

Christmas at Plymouth Church.

Annually the children of Plymouth Church Sunday School have a jolly good time on Christmas. This year they give a Christmas entertainment in the Church, when there will be singing, declaiming, and other interesting performances, not to mention addresses from HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.—Among the [illegible] that are in the market about this time, [illegible] by the HARPERS must not be forgotten. [illegible] the standard works—the classical ones, as to speak—of the youthful library. *The Rollo Books, The Franconia Stories, Dickens'* and *Bonner's Child's Histories, The Child's Book of Quadrupeds, The Child's Book of Birds*, and a hundred of books and series of books, neatly and uniformly bound, and securely packed for transportation in the snuggest, strongest and most portable of boxes, suggest themselves as necessaries as well as delicacies of the season.

—JAMES MILLER, of No. 522 Broadway, publishes some capital juvenile books, and enjoys the advantage of being conveniently located. *The story of Cecil and his Boy* is a translation from the French, and may be freshly and strikingly characterized as being both "useful and interesting." Cecil is an orphan; and the adventures of himself and his dog—the latter, although not an orphan, labored under the disadvantage of being widely separated from any known parents—are told with a simplicity and truthfulness that may well serve as models to those designing more pretentious works. In *Always Happy*, the secret which so many are laboring to discover, is unveiled. Felix and his sister Serena, the hero and heroine of the book, solve it, and generously do not attempt to copyright the invention. *Right and Wrong* is a profitable little book, containing the story of two sisters, one of whom was generally right, and the other wrong. The moral is pointed by the result in the happiness of the young ladies through childhood and life. The *Sunbeam Stories* are an excellent collection of tales for the young, commencing with "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam." Surely, it were infinitely more easy to weave springes to catch woodcock. If sunbeams ever are caught napping in this way we shall look to find them looking from the sparkling wells of laughing young eyes, or tangled in the golden meshes of floating curls.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—It has been the custom of Principal of one of the most fashionable schools for young ladies in the City to prepare every year a magnificent Christmas Tree, filled with beautiful and costly presents, for her scholars. Circumstances have this year induced her to give the tree, not to her fair scholars but to the ladies who are providing for the wants of our sick and wounded heroes. Its exhibition and the sale of the presents, on Friday, at Irving Hall, as our readers will see by the advertisement, will surely be the occasion of a brilliant gathering of fashionable belles who are not yet "out," of various ages, from sweet seven to sweeter seventeen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the APPLETONS offer a large assortment of what may be classed among the best holiday gifts of the season—photographic albums. The APPLETONS were the first to introduce the manufacture of these albums into the United States, and seem determined to keep the lead in that line of business if possible. Their latest novelty is the Illuminated Photograph Album, a superb book, bound and colored in the same style as the old Romish missals. As specimens of beautiful coloring the illuminations of these superb books have never been surpassed in this country. Six colors are combined, blended with exquisite taste and the most perfect harmony, while the title page, index, &c., is printed in gold. These albums suggest themselves as most valuable and appropriate holiday presents.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.—Mr. JAMES MILLER, of No. 522 Broadway, exhibits a large assortment of holiday books, from which the present-giver may make an unlimited choice. His announcement will be found in another column.

The Alabama Again.

The schooner *Mary E. Mangum*, HALLETT, from Dominica in twenty-five days, reports that on the night of Nov. 27, while entering the port of Roseau, Dominica, she was fired into by the rebel steamer *Alabama*. She fired two shots at her and then steered away. Dec. 1, at night, when passing the Island of Guadaloupe saw the *Alabama* making signals to the shore. Next day saw her anchored close in shore, apparently receiving provisions.

[Advertisement.]

OPENING.

The New-York Medical Institute of Electricity and Hygiene will open at No. 8 Union-square, on Monday, Dec. 29, for the reception of patients and instruction in the New School Practice of Medicine. The New School consists in Medicated Electricity, Aerated, Vapor and Medicated Baths, the Swedish Movement, cure of Lung and Hydropathy. The building is elegantly fitted up with bath apparatus and separate apartments.

J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
JOHN E. BEDFORD, M. D.,
W. W. SHELDON, M. D.,
Resident Physicians.

[Advertisement.]

Great Holiday for Ladies and Children at Barnum's to-day. That splendid Drama "Colleen Bawn," which has delighted so many thousands the last three weeks, will be played both afternoon and evening. Who can fail to see it?

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will open on Wednesday, Dec. 24, when everything will be in readiness for the reception of members and those wishing to join.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Single ticket for a gentleman	5 00
Ladies' tickets	2 50
Minors under fifteen years of age	3 00

Principal office corner of Walker-street, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 9 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 28 | Gov. Island. 11 17 | Hell Gate.... 12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

Arrived.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, via Fortress Monroe 52 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steam transport W. P. Clyde, Loughlin, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Nickerson, London 43 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Victory, Lyttle, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 128 passengers to David Ogden.

Ship Robert Cushman, (of Bath,) Otis, Havre 36 ds., with mdse. and 170 passengers to master. Has had heavy weather; sprung foretopgallant-yard, &c.

Ship I. F. Chapman, (of Thomaston,) Levensalar, Pensacola 26 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell. Left barks Kate Stamler, for New-York soon; Philena, unc.; Leland, do.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Rocko, Liverpool 33 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Westfield, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Travellick, Liverpool 44 ds., in ballast to Murdock & Smyth.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Alexandria, Va., 7 ds., in ballast to D. Colden Murray.

Bark Highlander, (Br., of Sunderland,) Spoor, Bristol Oct. 30, in ballast to order.

Bark Gen. Warren, (of Boston,) Hartz, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Colcord,